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**Wednesday, November 15, 1972**  
**Kartika 24, 1894 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Sixth Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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No. 3. *Wednesday, November 15, 1972/Kartika 24, 1894 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 15, 1972/  
Kartika 24, 1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Unutilised Capacity of Industrial Units

\*41. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half of the industrial capacity in the country is lying unused due to factors which have nothing to do with the industrial policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to fully utilize the industrial capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

It is not correct to say that more than half of the industrial capacity in the country is lying unutilised. There are some industries particularly on the engineering side, such as machine tools, diesel engines, steel pipes and tubes and castings and forgings where utilisation in the past few years has been around 50 per cent or less. On the other hand in a number of industries utilisation has reached a level

where capacity constraints have begun to appear e.g. caustic soda, calcium carbide, PVC, Soap, staple fibre fluorescent lamps, storage batteries, refrigerators etc. Factors inhibiting fullest possible utilisation of available installed capacity may be external to the firm or industry or internal to it. External factors include lack of demand, power shortages, transport problems, difficulties in obtaining raw material inputs and unsatisfactory labour-management relations. Factors internal to the firm include managerial deficiencies, the time taken to build up skills or improve productivity and lack of technological support or a sufficiently diversified production profile. The factors impinging on low utilisation of capacity are under constant investigation and review by Government. Steps have been taken from time to time to improve raw material availabilities, particularly that of steel. In industries where capacity constraints have begun to appear, substantial licensing of fresh capacities is sought to be done; in addition, certain liberalisation measures for the fuller utilisation of existing capacity have been announced in respect of 65 selected industries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: From the statement, it is quite clear that so far as consumer goods industries are concerned, their capacities are utilised to the full and the Government is now considering to have additional capacities for those industries. The statement reveals that it is in regard to capital-intensive industries, capital goods industries, that about 50 per cent of their capacities remains unutilised. Therefore, I would like to know specifically from the Government, when they make a review, whether they will have addi-

tional capacities for consumer goods industries or they will first see that capital goods industries are fully utilised to provide machinery for industries in the country.

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** As the hon. Member has rightly said, we are going to lay more stress on the full utilisation of capacity of the machine-building industry for which some study groups have been constituted and action is being taken accordingly.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the unutilised capacity of steel industries that are functioning today in the country. Why is it that instead of utilising the full capacity, the Government of India has thought of importing steel on a huge scale? What is the amount of steel that the Government has decided to import in the coming year?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** This is a specific question which the hon. Member may ask the Steel Ministry.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** It is mentioned in the statement that the capacity of steel industry remains unutilised. I want a specific answer to that.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** I am afraid, the specific question should be put to the Steel Minister. He will be more competent to answer rather than me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think, he is correct. It should be referred to the Minister for Steel.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** May I know from the hon. Minister if it is a fact that there are many items which are being imported because of idle capacity. May I know from the hon. Minister whether an assessment has been

made of the items which have been imported on account of that?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** I am not aware of any such case. If anything is brought to our notice, we will certainly look into it.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सदन पटल पर रखा है, उस में कई चीजों का जिक्र है, किन्तु फटिलाइजर के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उर्वरक के कारखानों में कितनी उत्पादन क्षमता बेकार पड़ी है ?

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन्, इस खास प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध पेट्रोलियम तथा कमिकल मंत्रालय से है। जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है उस में 60 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग रहा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य विस्तार जानना चाहें तो यह प्रश्न सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय से पूछें।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Looking to all the information which is being given or not being given, may I know whether the reference is to the actual installed capacity or to the licensed capacity? When we talk of under-utilisation of capacity or idle capacity, I would like to know from the Government whether, in those cases where the installed capacity of industries particularly in the private sector may be in excess of the licensed capacity, they have made any assessment of the actual idle capacity or whether they are doing it only on the basis of licensed capacity figures which are with them.

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** This information has been given on the basis of the licensed capacity of each unit.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I am asking whether you are aware of the fact that installed capacity has, in some cases, exceeded the licensed

capacity and unauthorised production is going on. Have you taken that into account?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** It is true that there is excess of installed capacity over and above the licensed capacity in certain industries and action is being taken either to regularise it in cases where production is necessary or to see that the production does not exceed the licensed capacity.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the unutilised capacity is with the larger houses? In the private sector, are they having any unutilised capacity and if so, are they asked to make good the deficiency in production and while doing so, have Government also taken into consideration the fact that the monopolistic power is also to be kept in check?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** It is in the engineering industry that there is unutilised capacity. Engineering industry may belong to a larger house or may belong to a medium house. But the main reason for unutilised capacity in the engineering industry is want of raw materials and sometimes power supply and sometimes labour relations also. Therefore, it is not confined either to larger house or to medium house.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Since faulty planning and industrial licensing are the reasons for idle capacity, I want to know from the Minister why new licences are being granted to those industrial units which are already having excess capacity.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** We make an assessment of the future requirement also, and because of the time it will take for certain projects to go into production, we take note of that and have enough capacity to meet the future demands.

# **Instructions to States to deal with Students' Agitation with a Judicious Combination of Firmness and Restraint**

\*43. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked all the concerned authorities to deal with students' agitation with a judicious combination of firmness and restraint;

(b) in how many States students' agitation took place recently; and

(c) the steps Union Government have taken to help the State Governments in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) to

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## **Statement**

State Governments have been requested to suitably advise all concerned authorities in their States that in dealing with agitations such as those launched by students, while there should be no lack of vigilance or firmness, the need for restraint as well as a visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious.

Reports of students' agitations have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. Every possible effort is being made by the State Governments and educational authorities to redress the genuine grievances of students. The Central Government, through the University Grants Commission, has been assisting universities and colleges in implementing various developmental programmes and other programmes relating to student welfare. The Central Government re-

main in touch with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and give all reasonable assistance as may be required by them in dealing with problems of law and order.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** In view of the fact that some political parties who seem to have no faith in matters of peace and quite often possibly are responsible for instigating students for violent agitation, may I know what specific measures the Government propose to take to eliminate such influences?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** It is a fact that sometimes even when the students might be agitating about genuine grievances, political parties and political groups do enter into the fray and it takes the form of an agitation. It is a matter which affects the studies of the students. It affects their future and I think it is a question to which all political parties should give thought as to how to check this tendency towards agitations and how to enable our younger generation to receive the kind of education which will enable them to contribute their maximum to the development of the country. It is a matter in which all of us are interested. I think all sections of the House should give thought to this.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** I would like to know whether the Government has explored the possibilities of having a tripartite machinery with the representatives of the students, the educational authorities and the Police, on a quasi-permanent basis, so that the Police have sufficient preparedness before eruption of any violence in case of a deadlock between the students community and the authorities.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Ordinarily, the Police, as the hon. Member knows, does not enter the premises of the educational institutions and it is only when the Police is asked to come in by the authorities concerned, the Police goes in. That is the general

policy and if the conflict can be resolved or the controversy or the differences of opinion can be resolved between the students and the educational authorities, then the Police does not really come into the picture at all. Even so, as I have said in my main reply, the Central Government did write to the State Governments to see that the Police, while being firm and vigilant, should show restraint in dealing with agitations by students.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I am very happy that our Government is taking vigilant as also timely action so far as students' grievances are concerned. But, in spite of this . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will be very happy if you ask a supplementary question.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I am very happy about the measures taken by our Government, but, at the same time, since last six months, in every State there are students' agitations. The reason for that is that here are certain agencies and certain political parties which are exploiting these innocent students for their own ends. There are various incidents. I would like to quote one example from Mysore State.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no question of quoting anything. Please ask a question. Why should I make this request, why should I repeat this request every time, every day?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Sir, the hon. Minister knows the background. In regard to this, innocent students are being dragged into politics. There is unrest, there is violence, there is hooliganism. This is created by certain political parties. There are certain institutions called Junior Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Clubs Lion Clubs etc. They are instigating them. They are dragging innocent students to resort to violent activities. There are such instances.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will have to ask you to sit down if you do not ask a

**Typhoid virus Immune to Anti Biotics**

+

**\*286. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**  
**SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a type of typhoid virus has been identified in Kerala, which is immune to anti-biotics; and

(b) the steps taken to fight this virus?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Typhoid is caused by bacteria and not by a virus. The Government are, however, aware that there was an outbreak of typhoid in Kerala, and the organism responsible for the disease was found resistant to Chloramphenicol and certain antibiotics. The Indian Council of Medical Research immediately took up the matter with other medical colleges and institutions but did not come across such resistant strains in any other part of the country. Under the Indian Council of Medical Research the work relating to typhoid has been going on from time to time and it may be possible to devise measures to meet the situation on the basis of further findings.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I should say that the answer given is rather disappointing because the Minister himself has admitted that there is a typhoid bacteria—thank you for the correction—which is existing in Kerala which can resist the present anti-biotics or whatever medicines are available. But what concrete steps have the Government taken in view of the fact that there was an epidemic in Kerala this year, to prevent this new type of bacteria and save the people from the typhoid epidemic?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:**

It was in June last that Dr. Panickar wrote and the Indian Council of Medical Research has gone into it and, as suggested by Dr. Panickar, all the Institutes have been notified and, so far as the information received uptill now shows, take for instance, Kasauli, no such strain has been found. Similarly, in Haryana no such strain has been found. Now, the question is of further research. Otherwise, medical knowledge shows that apart from this medicine, there are two other medicines which are available in India which can be effective. So far as meeting this particular strain is concerned, further research is necessary and will be carried on.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: This bacteria also shows a tendency to spread. As Mr. Panickar himself says, this bacteria which was found in Mexico is now coming to Kerala and there is nothing which can prevent it from spreading to Haryana or any other part of the country. Considering the importance of this, will the Government set up a special medical—I do not know what you can do—a special medical team or something like that, to go into this matter and devise measures and put them before the country?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have taken up the matter with the Council of Medical Research and we are taking all possible steps to meet the situation created by this new resistance-type of typhoid.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: The Minister said the remedy may be possible. I would like to point out that it may not be possible also, because this is there since June, and it is not possible for the Government to find a remedy here, will the Government try to find out the remedy outside the country or take the advice of experts outside the country?

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** गृह राज्य मंत्री इस बात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि राज्यों को कुछ निदेश दिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी अपने सामने कोई निदेश रखे हैं। छोटी छोटी बातें आन्दोलन का रूप ग्रहण कर लेती हैं। दिल्ली में ही एक इंजीनियरिंग कालेज तीन महीने से बन्द है। कल ही छात्रों ने उपद्रव किया है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी है कि यह क्यों बन्द है और वह किस तरह से खोला जा सकता है।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** जिन छात्रों ने उपद्रव किया अगर उन को माननीय सदस्य हिदायत दे दें तो शायद उपद्रव रुक जाय।

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेज क्यों बन्द है, और मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि मैं हिदायत दे दू तो उपद्रव नहीं होगा। क्या उन का कहना है कि मेरे कहने के कारण उपद्रव हो रहा है। वह मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगा रहे हैं जो सर्वथा निराधार है। उन के कहने का मतलब क्या है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य हिदायत दे दें तो उपद्रव नहीं होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बात तो ठीक कह रहे हैं।

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो उन के साथ शामिल न हों। आप मेरे सबाल का जवाब दिलावें। दिल्ली में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज तीन महीनों से बन्द है और मालूम है कि यह इंजीनियरिंग कालेज क्यों बन्द है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री राधा रमण को कल मालूम हो गया। पता नहीं आप को मालूम है या नहीं। है

These questions require notice. They are specific questions. How can they be allowed here?

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** May I ask the hon. Minister whether the news item has come to his notice that at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, hostel, material for violence was found in the rooms of the students, and if so, what action has been taken on that?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** This is a law and order question involving the State of Punjab.

**SHRIMATI M. GODFREY:** May I know from the hon. Minister why the State Governments close down the schools and colleges immediately an agitation starts? I think this gives more chance to the students to roam about and do some mischief. The more the schools and colleges are kept open, those who are interested in attending them will attend, and if the schools and colleges are kept open. I do not think that so much of agitation will be there and so much of harm would be done.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I am sure that there will be general agreement with that proposition. I presume that the authorities close down the institutions only when it becomes absolutely inevitable to do so.

**श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :** शिक्षा संस्थाओं में जो झगड़े होते हैं उन का कारण है वहाँ विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों का न रहना। अगर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि रहें तो कभी झगड़े न हों। मेरे भी कई कालेज हैं। कायदा तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों से सलाह मशवरा करता रहता हूँ और वहाँ कभी झगड़े नहीं होते। जब विद्यार्थी ऊब जाते हैं तब झगड़े होते हैं और उन में मदद देने वाले लोग जो होते हैं वह उन से अपना राजनीतिक फायदा उठाते हैं। इस लिये मेरी सलाह है कि हर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहियें।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** शिक्षा संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थियों की शिरकत ज्यादा बढ़े व्यक्तिगत

स्वयं से मैं इस सिद्धान्त को अच्छा समझता हूँ।  
मगर यह प्रश्न शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित  
है और मैं उन तक इस को पहुँचा दूँगा।

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Government hold the opinion that there is foreign hand in the unrest of the students prevailing everywhere in India, and if so, what measures are being taken by Government to curb the foreign activities among the students?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** No, I would not agree with that. There may be stray instances, but I think we should recognise that this is a problem which has to be solved by us. Some of the agitations etc. relate to genuine grievances of the students. Some of them relate to academic matters which do not fall entirely within the normal purview of student activity. Some of them relate to other matters which are not at all related to academic activities, and political parties sometimes step in and the agitations become bigger.

All these aspects are there. As I said earlier, this is not a party or partisan matter. All of us have to put our heads together to sort out the problem which concerns us all.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** I asked specifically whether Government hold the opinion that there is a foreign hand in the student disturbances.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I have answered 'no'.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** Are Government aware that violent weapons, kerosene, petrol and even money have been distributed to students in some States to create such troubles? If so, which are the political parties involved in this?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** One impression I would certainly like to dispel before answering the question is that while there may be some students who lend

themselves to this kind of activity, the vast bulk of them are interested in normal academic life and their studies, and while such instances do come to notice, they normally concern a very microscopic minority of the student community and we should not enlarge it to cover the entire student community as such.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** I asked about the distribution of money and weapons.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have to proceed further.

#### Tatas Memorandum regarding Industrial Development and Investment Policy

\*50. **SHRI MUHAMMED ISMAIL:**

**DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Shri J. R. D. Tata regarding the Industrial development and investment policy;

(b) if so, the main points of the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have considered the memorandum; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3675/72].

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वस्तुव्य रक्खा है उस में एक ज्ञापन जोड़ा है। उस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि :



"Government should consider the possibility of turning some well run enterprises today wholly in the public sector into joint sector companies, with majority of government ownership and control, by releasing a minority shareholding to the investing public with a view to diverting funds so released to other priority projects'.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या स्पेसिफिक कहना है। क्या जिस तरह के पूँजी-निवेश का सुझाव दिया गया है उस को गवर्नमेंट पसन्द करती है और उस में मदद करना चाहती है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है उस में बताया गया है कि सरकार इस सुझाव पर विचार कर रही है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं ने पूछा था कि मेमोरेन्डम में जो संयुक्त क्षेत्र के बारे में कहा गया है उस के बारे में स्पेसिफिक रूप से क्या कहना है सरकार का ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण में यह कहा गया है कि मेमोरेन्डम में इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से जो सुझाव रखा गया है, सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Is it a fact that Government is now seriously thinking about, and moving towards, introducing a new industrial policy and starting joint sector in all spheres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No, Sir. That is not correct.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why not?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know whether the Government has accepted the suggestion of Mr. Tata

that the joint sector is a form of partnership between the private sector and the Government, in which the Government participation of the capital will be not less than 26 per cent, and the day-to-day management will be normally in the hands of the private sector partner, and control and supervision to be exercised by a Board of Directors on which the Government is adequately represented. Also, I want to know whether this is the beginning of the Government's review of the industrial policy.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certainly, Tata does not begin the review of industrial policy. It is the function of the Government, and we are reviewing it in the light of the policies which have already been laid down.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: About the joint sector.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even with reference to the joint sector, Tata does not give the guidance to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri. Mallanna.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, are you not allowing any more questions? (Interruption). It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, let Mr. Mallanna wait; please ask your question. But this should not be treated as a precedent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not a question of precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called the name of the next questioner.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You have not seen Mr. Gupta standing.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only trying to accommodate you. In spite of that, you seem to be objecting.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Speaker always exercises his discretion in regard to important precedents. I only want to say that two supple-

mentaries were asked and one of them was not even answered. You did not look in this direction. When the cat is away, the mice will play.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry. Why are you excited suddenly?

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** It is very peculiar.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No question of its being peculiar. On this sector, I allowed the hon. Members to put supplementaries. (*Interruption*).

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** One question was not at all answered, and you did not look in this direction.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Because three hon. Members had already asked questions from this side, I had to go to the other side also. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** From the summary of Mr. Tata's memorandum which is attached to the answer here, it appears that in Mr. Tata's opinion, the factor considered to be the most responsible for inadequate investment is restraint on the growth of companies forming part of larger houses and foreign controlled companies. In other words, he has stated that if investment is to be stepped up, the restraints or the constraints which are imposed on the big business houses should be relaxed or removed. I know that the industrial policy is still being discussed and it has not been finalised. Still, I would like to know if this central idea in Mr. Tata's memorandum, namely, that restraints and constraints on the growth of monopoly houses should be relaxed and that otherwise further investments cannot take place, is to be accepted, would it not amount to a basic reversal of the policy which has been declared so long in the past, namely, that the further growth of monopoly houses and monopolist trade practices should be restricted?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Sir, anybody is entitled to hold any view, and

Mr. Tata has a particular view with regard to the industrial growth here. Certainly, we are not guided by his views. Our basic position stands as it was; there is no change in that.

#### Investigations against former Custodian of United Commercial Bank

\*51. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3212 on the 23rd August, 1972, regarding the investigations against the former custodian of the United Commercial Bank and state:

(a) whether the inquiry has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** May I know from the hon. Minister why delay has taken place to complete the investigation?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** The case is pending before the Supreme Court, and a stay had been given. The Directorate of Enforcement applied for the vacation of the stay in November, 1971, but no hearing has yet been fixed. The Supreme Court has said that the hearing cannot be put before December, 1972. That is the reason for the delay in completing the investigation.

#### Building of infrastructure outside Calcutta

\*53. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether no survey of District-wise industrial possibility has been made in West Bengal;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government have submitted to the Centre any plan to build the necessary infrastructure outside the Greater Calcutta area; and

(c) if so, the main outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir. District-wise survey of industrial potential has been carried out by the Directorate of Small Scale Industries, West Bengal in respect of all the backward districts of the State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I should like to know specifically whether the West Bengal Government is submitting its recommendations for the State's Fifth Plan has asked for any concrete assistance from the Centre with regard to the development of new industries in the districts outside the Greater Calcutta area and if so, how much have they asked for and what do the Government propose to do in the way of giving that assistance?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** We have not got any specific request from the Government of West Bengal. We have got information that the Government of West Bengal have constituted a highpowered committee to look into the infrastructure requirements of West Bengal so that industrial growth may take place in certain areas where they think it has been neglected.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that there is a State planning board sitting in West Bengal which has evolved certain plans or schemes for developing areas which are considered backward in West Bengal. I should like to know whether the Government of India has any machinery for liaison with the State planning board—the

Planning Minister who is here can also throw some light on that—and the Planning Commission here with the specific view of seeing that the infrastructure of industrial development outside Greater Calcutta area is built up during the Fifth Plan?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** I am making it clear that the Government of West Bengal has a proposal to set up a high powered corporation which will go, into all these details and after that body gives its report, then only we shall be in a position to say what their requirements are.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Since Calcutta and the problems of Greater Calcutta are very much under consideration as far as the Central Government are concerned, may I know if the Central Government on its own has or has not any scheme with regard to the diffusion of industries and allied problems from the Greater Calcutta region to other areas in West Bengal? Is there any liaison, or some sort of a link between the West Bengal state planning board or any other similar organisation there and the Central Government's intentions in that regard?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** We have been informed by the Government of West Bengal of their proposal for setting up the West Bengal Industries Infrastructure Development Corporation. After that Corporation comes with its report, on that basis they will let us know their requirements.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** If the hon. Deputy Minister has information, will he kindly tell us whether in other States such surveys have been carried out and whether there is any proposal to direct all the States in India to carry out such surveys in backward districts and report to the Centre for assistance?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** Most of the States have carried out

some survey by some agency or other of the backward districts. We have had recently a conference of State Ministers of Industries and they have agreed that they would go into this question by the end of this year and have some sort of a survey of all the backward districts.

**DR. RANEN SEN:** According to the survey made both by the Central Government and the West Bengal Government, out of 16 districts, 13 districts of West Bengal are industrially backward. In view of this the Central Government Industrial Development Ministry have made a 16 point programme for the development of infrastructure in West Bengal. Has that Ministry made any estimate how far the 16 point programme has been implemented in West Bengal and if so what is the actual progress made in this regard?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** As far as the infrastructure facilities are concerned, I have just now mentioned that this is to be done by the corporation which is going to be set up by the Government of West Bengal. Unless we get the report on this aspect of infrastructure facilities, we are not in a position to say much about it.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** May I know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to various criticisms voiced in the West Bengal press and also by the West Bengal Government in regard to the Centre's policy not to allow the expansion of Durgapur alloy steel plant for production of stainless steel, which will seriously affect the expansion of infrastructure industries particularly engineering and consumer goods industries and if so, will the Industries Ministry take up the matter with the Steel Ministry, so that production of stainless steel is allowed in the Durgapur alloy steel plant?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** The hon. member has

made an attempt to link it with infrastructure. But it is purely a question for the Minister of Steel to answer. This was also discussed in this House.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** That is why I asked whether he will take it up with the Steel Ministry.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not propose to take it up.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** In most of the backward districts the infrastructure has not been properly developed and whenever we ask about it, we get the prompt reply from the Government of India that the development of infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Government. In view of the serious backwardness in some of the districts of West Bengal, may I know whether the Government of India will contribute substantially for the development of the infrastructure of the backward districts?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** There is no such proposal before the Government of India.

#### Review of Licences and Letters of Intent issued during 1970-71 and 1971-72

\*56. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the position regarding the implementation of Letters of Intent and in Industrial Licences given during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). It has been observed that in practice the setting up of an industrial undertaking and the commencement of production takes about three to four years' time from

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल पहले पूछा जा चुका है और इसका जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। हम उनको शॉट दे देते हैं।

**श्री प्रदल बिहारी ब.नारेयी :** यह ठीक है कि राज्य का विषय है लेकिन आदिवासियों की देखभाल केन्द्र का विषय है। क्या केन्द्र ने इसके बारे में निदेशक मिटान्त तय किए हैं कि कितनी आबादी पर एक स्कूल होना चाहिये और अगर किए हैं तो वे क्या हैं?

**प्रो० एस० नुइल हसर :** जो उमूल तय किए हैं वे मैं बता सकता हूँ। उन पर अमल हो यह राज्य सरकारों के देखने की चीज है। हमारा खयाल है कि जहाँ तीन सौ की आबादी है वहाँ पर एक स्कूल होना जरूरी है और कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि डेढ़ दो मील में ज्यादा किसी बच्चे को न चलना पड़े स्कूल पहुँचने के लिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक ट्राइबल आबादी का सवाल है उसमें कई और फैक्टर आ जाते हैं जैसे बाज ट्राइबल्स हैं जो एक जगह कायम नहीं रहते हैं, मूव करते रहते हैं या जहाँ बहुत ही बिखरी हुई आबादी है। इसलिए अब हम नई गाइड लाइज ले करने जा रहे हैं पांचवी योजना के लिए। इस किस्म के जो स्पेशल प्राब्लेम्स हैं और यही प्राब्लेम्स हिल एरियाज में भी हैं उनके लिए हम स्पेशल गाइड लाइज ले कर रहे हैं ताकि वह जो बच्चे तालीम हासिल करने वाले हैं उनकी तालीम का इंतजाम हो सके।

### Coronary Care Units in Delhi Hospitals

"293. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Central Government to have Coronary Care Units in all the Hospitals in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

There are Coronary Care Units at the following hospitals:—

1. G. B. Pant Hospital.
2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
3. Willingdon Hospital.

In the Safdarjang Hospital there is a machine for continuously monitoring the condition of a patient suffering from acute coronary diseases. Further efforts are in process to strengthen the Unit so that a separate coronary care unit can exist at the hospital.

There are no coronary care units in any of the other hospitals in Delhi; neither is there any proposal at present for setting up such units in these hospitals.

sets in Poona, the licence was forth-with given? Is it a fact that the West Bengal Government has sent a note to the Central Government, enquiring about the reason for making such discrimination in issuing licences?

**MR. SPEAKER:** When you want to ask a specific question you have to give separate notice.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I think the Minister is willing to answer it.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I was trying to say what the Speaker said.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** My question relates to the issue of licences. Why can't the Minister answer it?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Let the Minister say that he will collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Let him put a separate question; we shall answer it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Not necessarily a separate question should be put.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, I want you to give a ruling.

**MR. SPEAKER:** A Minister cannot know everything that is going on in the country. If he wants to ask a specific question then he should give separate notice.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Is that a direction that a separate question has to be tabled, even if the Minister has got the information with him at the moment?

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the Minister has got the information, he can place it before the House.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** We are very much interested in this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the Minister is prepared to answer it, he can do so. But if on a general question a specific information is demanded, it will mean that the Minister should come prepared with information relating to all the States. It would have been better, if it had been specified.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** A question has been put. If the hon. Minister does not have the information in his possession now....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No question of having information. It does not arise out of this.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** It does arise. He put a specific question. If the hon. Minister is not in a position to reply to that question, he can give an assurance that he will collect the information and place it on the Table of the House. You can direct the Minister to do so.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the Minister can reply to it, he is welcome to do it. If he is not ready, he can ask for notice.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** The question is whether that supplementary question can arise under this. If the Speaker says, it does arise, then I will answer it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If he is in a position to answer, why not answer now?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I am not in a position to answer.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why doesn't he say like that? Next Question.

Shri Chandrappan—absent; Shri Banamali Patnaik—absent.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मिनिस्टर ऐब-  
सेंट हों तो प्राप इतना कुछ कहते हैं और  
मोंबर एबसेंट हों तो उसके लिये क्या  
ऐक्सन होना चाहिये ? मिनिस्टर एबसेंट  
हों तो इतना शोर होता है ।

### Expansion of Dairy Plant

\*58. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to part (d) of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4117 dated the 26th April, 1972 regarding the expansion of Amul, Horlicks and Glaxo Factories and state:

(a) the names of applicants for the expansion of existing dairy plants, their proposed expansion; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage the augmentation of capacity for dairy products?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Apart from better utilisation of existing installed capacity, additional capacity is also being approved in areas where marketable surplus fluid milk is available. Efforts are also being made to improve overall milk yields around the areas in which dairy plants are operating. These include additional technical inputs such as feed concentrates, fodder, artificial insemination facilities, veterinary services and medicines, calf-rearing assistance, development of improved milch animals and organisation of rural procurement of milk.

### Statement

Sl No	Name of Unit	Item of manufacture	Present capacity	Proposed expansion	Capacity after expansion
				(in metric tonnes)	
1	M/s Kaira Dt. Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Anand	Babyfood	10,000	1,750	11,750
2	M/s Glaxo Laboratories India Ltd., Bombay,	Babyfood	3,200	800	4,000
3	Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd., Nabha	Malted milkfood	6,000	6,000	12,000
4	M/s Food Specialities Ltd., Moga	Babyfood	1,005	2,405	3,500
5	M/s Mehsana Dt. Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, Mehsana	Milk powder	2,400	4,800	7,200
6	M/s Food Specialities Ltd., Moga	Milk powder	675	825	1,500
7	M/s Food Specialities Ltd., Moga	Condensed milk	6,000	2,000	8,000
8	M/s Glaxo Laboratories, Bombay.	Weaning foods	360	390	750

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** During the last few years we have been trying to have a white revolution in our country. May I know what specific steps have been taken by the Government to improve the dairy industry in particular?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** That question should be put to the Ministry of Agriculture.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** This is my difficulty. The hon. Deputy Minister says that I should direct the

supplementary to the Minister of Agriculture. Why did he accept to answer this Question then?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** It is to the extent of licensing of dairy industry that we come into the picture. But the development of various infra-structure required for that has to be done by the Ministry of Agriculture. I am sure, the hon. Member knows that there is something known as "operational flood" which is supposed to lead to more and more production of milk based on the development of dairy industry. But if he wants further particulars with regard to that, certainly, he will have to ask the Agriculture Ministry rather than the Industrial Development Ministry.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** My second supplementary will be specifically in regard to the licensing of dairy industry. May I know what is the policy of the Government in future as to whether the licences will be issued to the private sector or an attempt will be made to put dairy units in the public sector?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** The co-operative sector is preferred for this purpose.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** When you give extension and permit them to produce more, do you put any condition that they should maintain the price, they should not increase the price day by day as it happens?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** The main question relates to licensing only.

**श्री इरुम चन्म कल्याय :** दूध की डेयरी के लाइसेंस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं कि हमने जो दुधार जानवर हैं उनके लिये खाने और बहुत सारी स्थवस्था की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों को भी आपने प्रोत्साहित किया है कि वह अपने क्षेत्र में कुछ डेयरी

खोलें और अधिकांश लोगों में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हो कि वह दूध को डेयरी खोलें उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या सहायता देगी?

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इसमें दिलचस्पी दिखाई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको तकनीकी तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है। राज्य सरकारों ने जो योजना बनाई है कुछ राज्यों में अच्छी प्रगति हुई है।

### Wrong Telephone Call in Delhi

**\*59. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to assess the percentage of wrong telephone calls in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the average number of wrong calls received by the subscribers in Delhi and New Delhi?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):**

(a) Yes. Tests are carried out every day to assess the quality of service.

(b) The average percentage of wrong calls, based on the results of the daily tests, is 0.14 per cent.

**कुमारी कमला कुमारी :** माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो अपरेटर गलत नम्बर लगा देते हैं और दूसरे नम्बर पर उसकी छानबीन करने का ऐसा कोई उपाय निकाला जायेगा जिससे कि जिनके पास टेलीफोन हैं उनको कुछ इससे राहत मिल सके ?

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** ऐसी बात हमारी नोटिस में आती है तो हम उसकी जाच परताल करते हैं और रोजाना इसीलिए



3 हजार का न हम खुद करते हैं एक एक्सचेंज से उती एक्सचेंज के नम्बर पर और एक एक्सचेंज से दूसरे एक्सचेंज के नम्बर पर। और टेलीफोन आपरेटर तो केवल ट्रंक काल के लिये बीच में आते हैं, लोकल काल के लिये तो वह आ ही नहीं सकते हैं।

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** May I know whether this general complaint has come to the notice of the Government—I do not know what they have on their records because their records are also often found faulty—that the telephone receiver sets and telephone calls, not only in other stations but also in Delhi, very often go wrong? Has this anything to do with the manufacture of the receiver sets and the collaboration agreement with I.T....

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** I.T.I.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** IIT or ITI, whatever it is; I mean, the International Telephone Industries; we had some collaboration with a Belgian firm which is a subsidiary of American firm.

What I want to know is what steps are being taken by the Government to see that these faulty receivers are replaced and the subscribers are not put to any difficulty and harassment for having subscribed to telephone.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** So far as the causes of the faults are concerned, they are more because of the switching system than because of the instruments to which the hon. Member was referring; the instruments are not responsible for the faults; basically the fault originates at the Exchange level, the switching level.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Cross-bar system.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** It is true that in Delhi we have two systems of

switching. One is the cross-bar and the other is the Stronger system, the faults in which are very low—only 1.01 per cent. But in the cross-bar system the faults go upto 37 per cent. So a very high percentage of faults can occur in the cross-bar system. Steps have been taken to rectify the cross-bar exchanges and we have gone a great way during the last two years in the matter of rectification and the faults have now gone down appreciably in the cross-bar also.

Finally, it is true that the faults are basically inherent in the technology passed over to us and some of the Delhi equipment is really bad because it is imported, not even manufactured by the subsidiary of the ITI, that is, the Belgians and I am afraid we have, in that particular process, had some basic difficulties which we are trying to cope with and I hope with this rectification programme on, it will be possible for us to remove these defects.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता: इस आप दसरे शहरों में न द. दिल्ली से बाहर मत कनाय।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, the question hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Increase in C.I.A. Activities in the country**

\*42. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**  
**SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently stated that the C.I.A. has stepped up its contact with its agents in the country in recent months;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to put a stop to CIA activities in India; and

(c) what action has been taken against Indian agents of CIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister had stressed the need for vigilance against increase in activities of foreign intelligence organisations, such as the CIA. Government maintain a continuous watch over such activities and have also made it known that such activities are not conducive to the promotion of mutual good relations. The disclosure, however, of information which Government has in its possession or the details of what is done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisation including the CIA will not serve any public interest.

**Joint Conference of C.B.I. and State vigilance officers**

\*44. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Conference of the C.B.I. and State Vigilance Officers was held on the 11th October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Conference and the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, A joint Conference of C.B.I. and State Anti-Corruption Officers was held at New Delhi from 9th October to 12th October, 1972. The recommendations of the Conference mainly relate to administrative matters, organizational improvement and some amendments to existing rules and regulations etc. These were received by the Government very recently and are under scrutiny.

**Definition of "Joint Sector"**

\*45. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in the process of identifying the areas and responsibilities for the public, joint and private sectors; and

(b) whether Government have defined the term "Joint Sector"?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Industrial Policy Resolution earmarks the areas of participation by public and private sectors in the industrial development of the country. In the licensing policy of the Government announced in February, 1970 after consideration of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Dutt Committee), Government also accepted in principle the concept of the Joint Sector and provided that the public financial institutions would have the option for conversion of loans (and debentures) advanced by them to the industrial undertaking into equity. In the light of the requirements of the industrial economy as and when they arise, Government have been establishing and will, where necessary continue to establish, projects involving a substantial degree of public control alongside of private participation. The forms and methods of such participation may vary according to the circumstances and objectives in view but will invariably be guided by the need to observe the principles of social justice in the process of industrial growth.

**Allegation against Chairman of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad by Vice-Admiral Soman**

\*46. SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed investigation into the alle-

gations made by Vice-Admiral Soman against the Chairman and the Governing Body of the Indian Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUB. RAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Government of India have appointed Shri N. N. Wanchoo, retired Secretary to the Government of India, to make an enquiry into the complaints made against the working of the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad. He has taken up the work and is expected to submit his report to Government by the end of December, 1972.

#### Statement

Government have taken following action to implement some of the main recommendations of the Report:—

Recommendation	Action taken
1. The basis of small scale industries programme in India should be widened to include both small service units as well as small commercial units in addition to small manufacturing units.	Small business enterprises are getting assistance from banks. Commercial estate have been included in the programme of assistance to the educated unemployed.
2. The question be taken up at an early date of giving a statutory basis to the small enterprises development programme in India together with administrative set up that will ensure quick and efficient solution to the many problems of co-ordination that we face to-day.	A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. R. Bhat has suggested legislation on these lines. The Report of the Committee has been circulated to State Governments for their comments.
3. The development of ancillary industries in India should be put on a statutory footing.	The Bhat Committee was set up to identify specific areas where legislation is considered necessary for the promotion of small industries including ancillary industries. The Committee has since submitted its report which has recently been circulated to the State Governments for their comments.
4. The SSIDO should be strengthened to provide technical managerial and other assistance to the sub-contracting units.	Sanction for strengthening the Small Industries Development Organisation so as to enable it to provide technical and other assistance to sub-contracting units has been issued.
5. To begin with, four Trade Centres may be set up at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on the line of the OTA Trade Centre in Tokyo.	Approval in principle has already been accorded for setting up a Trade Centre in Delhi. Schemes for setting up other Trade Centres are under examination. A revised scheme is being circulated to the State Government.

#### Decision on the Report of Small-scale Team which visited Japan

\*47. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision on and implemented the recommendations made in the Report submitted by the team which visited Japan to study the working of the small-scale industries recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Undertrial Prisoner killed by CRP in Kanchanpur Thana, East Tripura**

\*48. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an under-trial prisoner has been killed Central Reserve Police in Kanchanpur Thana, East Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the culprit?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Lock-out in H.M.T. Bangalore**

\*49. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, declared a lock-out recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total loss incurred due to the lock-out?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been two cases of lock-out during the recent months. The lock-out declared in September, 1972 was in consequence of an illegal Tool Down Strike resorted to by the employees. The HMT Employees' Association had been agitating for some time for the recognition of their Union and in the month of

September, 1972, there were several instances of indiscipline and intimidatory behaviour threatening danger to the plant as also the loyal workers. Under the circumstances, the management of HMT I & II, Bangalore, declared lock-out of the factory with effect from 1 p.m. on 8-9-72 which was lifted on 22nd September, 1972.

The total loss in production due to this lock-out has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs.

The second lock-out was declared on 10th November, 1972, when all the workmen struck work and a section of the employees started indulging in violence and intimidation. The lock-out has not yet been lifted.

**Celebration of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose birthday**

\*52. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to celebrate Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose birthday as a National day; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) and (b). Celebration of January 23, 1973 as "Subhash Bose Day" is included in the programme of the 25th Independence Jayanti.

Among national leaders only Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary has been declared public holiday.

**Complaints against new system of despatching press cables by overseas Communication Service**

\*54. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the new system of despatching Press

cables as introduced by Overseas Communication Service, only after the words are counted;

(b) whether the new system involves inordinate delay in transmission of messages; and

(c) the rectifying measures proposed to be taken by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No new system has been introduced.

(c) Does not arise.

**Delhi Officials' alleged hand in bribery racket**

**\*55. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:**

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Times of India' at page 1 dated the 27th September, 1972 under the caption "Delhi Officials' alleged hand in bribery racket";

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigations made by this Ministry into the allegation made therein; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the delinquent officials?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

No enquiry or investigation has been carried out by any intelligence

agency because there was no basis for such an investigation. There has been no seizure of log books. Enquiries made by the Delhi Administration show that there is no evidence to support the allegations regarding the acceptance of huge bribes by two top officials of Delhi Administration for showing undue favours to truck operators.

2. A constable and a head constable of the Directorate of Transport allegedly misbehaved with a girl in the constable's house at about midnight on 16th/17th August, 1972. Some freedom fighters were accommodated in the buildings in the neighbourhood. On receipt of the information about the alleged misbehaviour, a criminal case against the constable was immediately registered by the police. Both officials were placed under suspension the following day. There is no truth in the report that the constable was given shelter by one of the two top officials. The case was registered immediately and not at the instance or the intervention of a Union Minister. Anticipatory bail to the accused was granted by the Judicial Magistrate on 19th August, 1972. According to the preliminary investigations carried out by the police the girl was married and was in the company of her husband at the time of the alleged incident.

3. The Constable was employed in connection with enforcement work in the Directorate of Transport. Sometimes his services were utilised as a driver. He was, however, not used as a regular driver. Government accommodation and a scooter were allotted to him after taking into consideration the nature of his duties and the requirements of his job.

4. For his failure to apprehend the head constable and the constable of the Transport Directorate, the head constable of the local police on duty was immediately placed under suspension.

### Approach Paper on Fifth Plan

\*57. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalised the Fifth Plan approach paper; and

(b) if so, its salient features and the estimated outlay of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has recently finalised the paper on the Approach to the Fifth Plan which is under the consideration of Government. A brief resume indicating the salient features is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3676/72.].

### Report of Bhatt Committee on Small Scale Industries

\*60. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Bhatt Committee set up on small-scale industries; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Bhatt Committee has recommended the provision of legislative support to

small scale industries and has suggested enactment of the following laws:

- (1) Small Scale Industries Development Act;
- (2) Restricted Partnership Act;
- (3) Small Industries Reservation Act;
- (4) Small Scale Ancillary Industries Act; and
- (5) Public Stores, Purchase and Disposal Act for Small Industries.

(b) The Report of the Bhatt Committee has been circulated to the State Governments and non-official bodies for obtaining their views.

### Surplus L.D.Cs. available with Central Staff Cell

401. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in the grade of Lower Division Clerk available with the Central (Surplus Staff Cell) on 1st June, 1972;

(b) the names of offices and the dates from which vacancies were available; and

(c) the number of surplus Lower Division Clerks available for nomination at the relevant point of time viz., 1st June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) 89.

(b) The information is as follows:-

Name of Office	No. of vacancies	Date on which reported
Commissioner of Income-tax, New Delhi	9 (All reserved for SC/ST)	26-3-72
C.P.W.D., New Delhi	50	7-4-72
C.P.W.D., Calcutta	1	19-5-72
All India Radio, Bombay	1	19-5-72
National Sample Survey, Chandigarh	1	19-5-72
National Institute of Communicable Diseases New Delhi	3	22-5-72
Land & Development Office, New Delhi	2	25-5-72
T.V. Centre, All India Radio, New Delhi	1	25-5-72
Station Director, Commercial & Broadcasting Service, All India Radio, New Delhi	1	27/29-5-72
Central Water & Power Commission (Water Wing), Badarpur	15	29-5-72
All India Soil & Use Survey, New Delhi	2	30-5-72
Central Health and Transport Organisation, New Delhi	1	1-6-72
Land & Development Office, New Delhi	2	1-6-72
	89	

(c) 25 including 3 belonging to Scheduled Castes.

Surrender of Nagas in Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

**Seizure of Pakistani and Chinese Arms and Ammunitions in West Bengal**

403. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

402. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China and Pakistan made arms and ammunitions were seized in West Bengal which were illegally brought from Bangladesh during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the arms and ammunitions captured during the aforesaid period?

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Between 1st May and 31st October 1972, 1309 Naga rebels surrendered in Nagaland. During the same period, the surrender of Naga rebels was nil in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the West Bengal Government and it will be placed on the Table of the House, on receipt.

(b) Adequate vigilance is maintained by the Government of Nagaland. Those amongst surrendered who are not involved in any specific heinous crime have been permitted to go back to their villages after executing appropriate bonds for good conduct.

### Nomination of Employees to Central (Surplus Staff) Cell

404. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel nominated certain surplus employees who joined the Cell on 31st May, 1972 (A.N.) to offices where there were actually no vacancies; if so the number of such employees category-wise;

(b) whether such working of the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell has adversely affected the services career of senior employees as these employees would have been nominated to the offices where their juniors have been nominated; and

(c) If so, the remedial action being taken by the cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The surplus employees in question were all nominated against vacancies reported to the Cell. Subsequently, however, one vacancy of Stenographer was withdrawn, another vacancy of stenographer was reported to be reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate and four vacancies of UDC were found to be available outside Delhi.

(b) When two or more surplus persons on an office are selected on different dates for absorption in a grade in another office, their *inter se* seniority as it existed in the office in which they worked before being rendered surplus is maintained in the grade in which they are absorbed in the new organisation, in terms of Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 9/22/68-Estt(D) dated 6th February, 1969, copy placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3677/72.]

(c) Does not arise.

### Re-deployment of Surplus Staff

406. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for re-deployment of surplus staff from various offices of the Government of India provides for 'HON'BLE CONDITIONS' and 'SATISFACTORY PLACEMENT';

(b) whether the scheme also provides for the training the surplus employees in new skills, thus improving their chances for 'SATISFACTORY PLACEMENT';

(c) if so, were the surplus employees who joined the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on 31st May, 1972 (A.N.) and thereafter provided with 'HON'BLE CONDITIONS' and 'SATISFACTORY PLACEMENT'; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

कांग्रेस दल के जलूस में होम गार्डस के जवानों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

406. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :  
श्री विद्यनाथ मुंशनवाला :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 अगस्त, 1972 के अंग्रेजी दैनिक 'दि महर लेण्ड' में प्रकाशित भूतपूर्व ससंद सदस्य श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि 14 अगस्त, 1972 को कांग्रेस दल द्वारा एक जलूस में होम गार्डस के जवानों ने भी भाग लिया था ;



(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में होग गाईस निदेशक को गृह मंत्रालय से कोई निदेश प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) क्योंकि 14 अगस्त, 1972 को निकाला गया प्रस्ताव जलूस भारत की स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षा के राष्ट्रीय समारोह का एक भाग था । प्रतः सरकार को होम गाईस के श्रवण सेवकों द्वारा इसमें भाग लेने पर कोई प्राप्ति नहीं थी ।

#### Draft Fifth Plan for Delhi

407. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has approached the Union Government with a draft Fifth Five Year Plan for Delhi with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed plan; and

(c) the Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. However, in a document published by the Delhi Administration entitled "Union Territory of Delhi—Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan", has estimated the requirement for the Fifth Plan in the range of Rs. 450 Rs. 500 crores, details of which have not been furnished.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बिना स्तरीय विकास मंडलों की स्थापना

408. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग विकास मंडल ने योजना आयोग से देश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर के मंडलों के समान ही राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर भी विकास मंडल स्थापित करने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

देश में हत्याओं के मामले

409. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1972 से सितम्बर 1972 तक हत्याओं के कितने मामले हुए;

(ख) कितने मामले पुलिस में दर्ज किये गये; और

(ग) छुरेबाजी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि के दौरान की गई हत्याओं के बारे में आंकड़े संकलित किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) जनवरी से मार्च, 1972 तक की अवधि में पुलिस में दर्ज कराये गये हत्या के मामलों की संख्या 3572 है ।

(ग) पुलिस एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण ऐसे अपराधों की घटनाओं को रोकथाम के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है ।

### Experimental Nuclear Explosion for peaceful purposes

410. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the progress so far made in feasibility study and other preparations for the experimental nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Atomic Energy Commission is constantly reviewing the progress in the technology of underground nuclear explosions both from the theoretical and experimental angles and also taking into account their potential economic benefits and possible environmental hazards.

### Nuclear Power Propulsion for Marine Application

411. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay has prepared the Project Report on nuclear propulsion for marine use; if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to build nuclear powered ships and submarines in India in the near future; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) to (c). A project report has been prepared by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre outlining development work on nuclear propulsion for marine application. This is now undergoing further scrutiny.

### Setting up of separate Satellite Fabrication Division of Indian Space Research Organisation at Bangalore

412. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for setting up a separate Satellite Fabrication Division of Indian Space Research Organisation at Bangalore.

(b) whether the existing centre at Thumba cannot be developed for launching 250 kg. satellite; and

(c) the cost involved in setting up the launching station at Bangalore?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) No separate Satellite Fabrication Division is being set up at Bangalore. The construction of the Satellite for the Indo-Soviet Satellite Project designed at the Satellite Systems Division at Thumba is being undertaken at Bangalore, taking into account the time constraints, availability of space, a saline free atmosphere and the various test and other facilities available at Bangalore.

(b) No Sir; the Thumba Launching Station is equipped only for launching sounding rockets.

(c) There is no proposal to establish a launching station at Bangalore.

### Ex-gratia Payment to former Rulers

413. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *ex-gratia* payments of Rs. 10.73 crores as sanctioned by Parliament, have been made to the ex-Rulers;

(b) if so, the names of the recipients with the amount paid to each and the dates of payment; and

(c) if not, the likely date or dates on which the payments are to be made

and the reason for not making the payments so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) to (c). Government have been advised not to make any *ex-gratia* payments to the former Rulers till the Supreme Court's judgment on the Writ Petitions filed by the former Rulers of Malerkotla and Kuzundwad (Junior) challenging the validity of the Constitution (24th, 25th and 26th Amendment) Acts, 1971, is known.

#### Arrest of Hoarders in Madhya Pradesh

415. **SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:**  
**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in Madhya Pradesh under the Defence of India Act on charges of profiteering and hoarding of foodgrains and other essential commodities during last six months and

(b) the quantity of food articles confiscated during the raids?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will, on receipt, be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Creation of Indian-medical and Health Service

416. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to create an All-India Medical and Health Service, mooted ten years ago but which could not be implemented because of the reservations of some State Governments, has been revived;

(b) if so, whether views of the State Governments have again been obtained; and

(c) if so, what are these?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) to (c). The Indian Medical and Health Service was constituted with effect from 1st February, 1969. However, action to constitute the State Cadres of the Service and to make initial recruitment thereto could not be taken because some of the State Governments, which had agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently withdrew their consent or expressed certain reservations about the constitution of the Service and their participation therein. The Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development has taken up the matter with the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Final replies have not yet been received and the position will be reviewed in the light of the opinion expressed by these State Governments.

शाहबरा दंगों में सी० आई० ए० का हाथ

417. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ महीने पहले शाहदरा में हुए दंगों में सी० आई० ए० का हाथ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दंगों के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों में कितने व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जिनका सी० आई० ए० अथवा अन्य एजेंसियों से सम्बन्ध था; और

(ग) उन एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं; जिनके साथ वे सम्बद्ध थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री [श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन] : (क) से (ग) । अगस्त, 1972 में शाहदरा में हुए दंगों में सी०आई०ए०

का कोई हाथ होने की सूचना सरकार को नहीं है । एक जांच आयोग, जिसमें दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के एक न्यायाधीश श्री बी०डी० मिश्र हैं, जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ शाहदरा दंगों के क्रम की जांच करने के लिए गठित किया गया है । आयोग से 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देने की आशा की जाती है ?

#### Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

418. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has studied the demand for nationalisation of the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the study made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Indigenous Production of Milk Products

419. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4118 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding the indigenous production of milk products and state:

(a) the unit-wise capacity and production of dairy products plants in India;

(b) proposed expansion of each unit and their requirement for imported and indigenous equipments and spares; and

(c) whether the processing of applications for expansion and modernisation take time in various cells of the Ministry; if so, the steps proposed to eliminate delays?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4169 on the 30th August, 1972, which furnishes fully the requisite information.

#### Facilities for Bangladesh Nuclear Scientists for Nuclear Energy Studies in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

420. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Nuclear Scientists are to be given facilities for nuclear energy studies at the Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre and the Saha Institute, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the nature of facilities to be given; and

(c) the agreement reached, if any in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). An agreement for co-operation between Bangladesh and India in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy is being finalized.

#### Unemployed Engineers

421. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Graduate Engineers in the country at present; and

(b) what additional steps the Government propose to take to tackle the growing unemployment among the Engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The precise number of unemployed graduate engineers in the country is not

known. The only available information in this regard relates to the graduate engineers seeking jobs through Employment Exchanges. At the end of June 1972, the total number of graduate engineers on the live Register of Employment Exchanges was 18816.

(b) In addition to a set of 14 measures (listed in the attached statement) initiated in 1968 by Government to tackle unemployment among engineers, the following schemes are also being implemented:

- (i) Rural Engineering Surveys.
- (ii) Training of Engineers for self-employment.
- (iii) Training of Engineers for operational/maintenance of thermal power stations.
- (iv) Agro-Service Centres in Rural Areas.
- (v) Setting up Design Units for Rural Water Supply Schemes.
- (vi) Investigation of Road Projects.
- (vii) Special Employment Programmes which have been proposed and are to be undertaken by State Governments.

#### Statement

(1) State Governments and the Central Ministries may take up preparatory work in connection with projects to include in the Fourth and subsequent plans to the extent resources are available or can be provided. It may be decided and made known that only fully investigated projects will be included in the Fourth Plan.

(2) The preparation of technical reports for selected completed major projects may be taken up under the supervision of senior engineers.

(3) The training in industry programme of the Ministry of Education may be expanded as soon as may be possible to cover 5,000 trainees per annum. The suggestion of the Minis-

try of Labour & Employment that the Apprentices Act may be modified to cover engineering graduates and diploma holders may also be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

(4) Arrangements may be made for the training of 1,500 graduates and diploma holders for the operation and maintenance of thermal stations.

(5) Vacant posts may be filled rapidly, recruitment procedure and prescribed qualifications being modified wherever possible. The general ban on the filling of vacant technical posts may be lifted.

(6) An early decision may be taken on the introduction of a short service technical commission for the Army Technical Corps.

(7) The development of Indian Consultancy Organisations may be encouraged. Wherever possible and desirable, and having due regard to the present capacity and competence of existing consultancy organisations, certificates of technical soundness and feasibility from an Indian Consultancy Organisation or a Government organisations with the necessary expertise may be insisted upon in the case of major plan projects, foreign collaboration projects and projects for which financial assistance is sought from financial organisations set up by the Government.

(8) A special scheme may be drawn up for financial assistance to engineers for the setting up of small scale industries. The existing State Bank Scheme may be re-examined in the light of the response so far evoked.

(9) The contractual provision requiring approved contractors to employ qualified engineers may be enforced.

(10) Engineers may be encouraged to set up cooperatives for undertaking construction work or for setting up repairs and servicing facilities for agricultural machinery in rural areas.

(11) Avenues may be explored for the employment of engineers in marketing, sales and management posts in public undertakings.

(12) A multi-speciality approach may be adopted to scientific research and development.

(13) Special efforts may be made through our Missions abroad to send out technical experts to friendly developing countries to assist in their development programmes.

(14) The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour and Employment that factories employing more than a particular number of workers and using power be obliged to employ a qualified engineer may be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

**Proposal to take out the Post of Surveyor General of India out of the Purview of U.P.S.C.**

**422. SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take out the post of Surveyor-General of India out of the purview of the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The reasons for this proposal are enumerated below in brief:—

(i) The Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research in their report on the Survey of India, recommended that the post of Surveyor General of India should be held by a person having high engineering/academic background and managerial competence;

(ii) The Government of India are inclined to agree with the recommen-

dations of the late Committee on Science and Technology and the Third Conference of Scientists and Technologists that scientific recruitment is best done by expert committees of scientists in the discipline in which recruitment is sought to be made. It is accordance with this view what large areas of scientific recruitment have already been exempted from U.P.S.C. procedures. Thus, recruitment to CSIR, ICAR, Departments of Atomic Energy, Space and Electronics is already taking place outside the UPSC procedures. Recently, the Government have also requested the UPSC to exempt the Department of Science and Technology from UPSC procedures of recruitment.

(iii) the question of exemption of the post from UPSC recruitment procedures and the holding of the selection by a Committee of Scientists with specialised knowledge in the field of surveying has, therefore, been referred to the UPSC. On receipt of reply from the Commission, orders of the Cabinet would be obtained.

**Power Shortage in Haryana**

**423. SHRI D. K. RANDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana industries have been experiencing acute power shortage in recent months, necessitating curtailment and staggering of working hours; and

(b) the extent of power shortage experienced by these industries and the amount of loss of production caused as a result thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). While it is known that industries in Haryana are experiencing considerable power shortage necessitating curtailment and staggering of working hours, the details of the extent of the shortage

and the resultant loss in production are not readily available. It is understood that Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has supplied additional energy to Haryana State Electricity Board to the extent of 19,11.6 and 39 M. units during the months of August, September and October, 1972, respectively.

#### **Effect of Power Shortage on Production in West Bengal**

424. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial productions has been seriously affected in West Bengal due to power crisis; and

(b) if so, the extent of such shortfall of industrial production?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). Power shortage conditions have prevailed in West Bengal during the last one year. The extent and duration of the shortage from November, 1971 to August, 1972 has been estimated at around 10 per cent during peak hours with frequent load shedding. The details of loss of production are not readily available with the State Government.

#### **Request from Madhya Pradesh Government to Legalise Satta Gambling**

425. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government to legalise Satta Gambling so that licences could be given for Satta dens in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Betting and Gambling is a State subject and the State Government is competent to legislate on the subject. However, as the proposal involves an important point of public policy, the matter is under the examination of the Central Government.

#### **Measures to check Defections from Political Parties**

426. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government of India to check defections from one political party to another;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the number of defections made in Vidhan Sabhas and Parliament since 1968?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 578 dated 2nd August, 1972. It is intended that necessary legislation in this behalf will be introduced during the current session.

(c) In their report, the Committee of Defections had given, for the period March 1967 to February, 1968, 438 as the number of defections in the State Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. According to the information available with the Government, during the period February, 1968, to December, 1970, there were 806 such defections in the State Legislative Assemblies and 53 in the Lok Sabha. Information for the years 1971 and 1972 (upto the end of October, 1972) is being compiled.

### Abolition of Capital Punishment

427. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of abolishing capital punishment has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The matter is being considered in all its aspects, in connection with the proposals for comprehensive revision of the Indian Penal Code.

### Investment in Indian Oxygen Limited

428. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of capital invested by Indian Oxygen Limited and how much of it is Indian owned and how much foreign owned;

(b) what is the amount of annual profits, royalties, service charges and technical consultation fees remitted by Indian Oxygen during the last three years; and

(c) what is the share of Indian Oxygen in the production of Oxygen, Acetylene and Argon gas in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The paid up capital of M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited as on 7th August, 1972, was Rs. 462 lakhs of which the foreign share holding was Rs. 305.93 lakhs and Indian share holding Rs. 156.07 lakhs.

(b) The required information is given below:—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (In lakhs)
Dividends	Nil	55.03	Nil
Technical know-how	5.95	14.35	Nil
Royalties	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) In 1971 the production of M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited accounted for 59 per cent of the total production (exclusive of production in public sector steel and fertiliser units) of Oxygen, 47 per cent of total production of Dissolved Acetylene and 52 per cent of the total production of Argon gas.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ  
ਕਾ ਉਧੋਗਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ

429. ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ : ਕੀ  
ਭੌਤਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਇਹ ਬਤਾਨੇ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰਪਾ  
ਕਰੇਗੇ ਕਿ :

(ਕ) ਕੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ  
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਧੋਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਾਸੀ  
ਹਾਨਿ ਉਠਾਨੀ ਪਈ ਹੈ ; ਅਤੇ

(ਖ) ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਤਨੀ ਹਾਨਿ ਹੁੰਦੀ  
ਹੈ ?

ਭੌਤਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਮੰਤਰਾਲਯ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਜਾਂਤੀ  
(ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਿਧੇਸ਼ਵਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ) : (ਕ) ਅਤੇ (ਖ)  
ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਜਦਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ  
ਵਿੱਚ ਉਧੋਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਹਾਨਿ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਇਹ  
ਪਤਾ ਚਲਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ  
ਸਪਲਾਈ ਕਾਫੀ ਸੰਤੋਖ ਜਨਕ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ  
ਰਾਜਯਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਧੋਗਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਕਾ  
ਕਿਤਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰਨ  
ਵਿਵਰਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

### Setting up of Atomic Power Stations in the Country

430. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish atomic power stations in the country to meet the growing power shortage; and

(b) if so, whether the requirements of such areas (States) where the per capita production and consumption of power is comparatively lower, will be



kept in view while determining the location of such atomic power projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Atomic Power Stations are planned to be established wherever they can most effectively contribute to national development taking other alternative options into consideration.

**Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. in the Field of Applied Science and Technology**

431. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the agreement signed between India and Soviet Union, recently, in the field of Applied Science and Technology;

(b) whether any specific programme has been worked out under this agreement; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). An agreement was signed between India and Soviet Union in the field of Applied Science and Technology in Moscow on October 2, 1972. Some specific programmes have been worked out under this agreement. The salient features of the Agreement and outlines of some of the programmes are laid in the form of a statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3678/72.]

**Charges against Haryana Chief Minister**

432. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the charges levelled against the Haryana Chief Minister; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Two Memoranda of May 1969 and July 1969 containing certain allegations against Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana, and others, were submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma and certain Members of the Haryana Legislative Assembly. After careful examination, the allegations contained in these Memoranda were found not to have been substantiated.

Another Memorandum signed by Shri B. D. Sharma, M.P., and some others was presented to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma on the 27th October, 1971. A further Memorandum was also submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma on the 24th February, 1972, containing certain allegations against Shri Bansi Lal and others. For the examination of these memoranda some further clarifications considered necessary have been received from the Chief Minister on 9th November, 1972. A final decision is now expected to be taken shortly.

**Applications for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas**

433. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received so far, for setting up

industries in the backward areas following Government's announcement of incentives and tax concessions for starting industries in such areas;

(b) how many of these applications have come from large industrial Houses;

(c) whether all the applications received so far been processed; and

(d) if so, how many of them have been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Following the announcement in question by Government on 26th August 1971, 599 applications were received upto 30th September 1972 for location of industries in backward areas. Of these, 45 applications have been received from the Larger Industrial Houses.

(c) and (d). 53 applications have been accepted so far and letters of intent and industrial licences in respect of these have been issued. 77 applications have been disposed of by way of rejection, withdrawal etc. The remaining applications are under the active consideration of the Government.

#### Check of Brain Drain

434. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the results so far achieved by Government's measures to check the brain drain from the country; and

(b) the further steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Scientists' Pool instituted by the Government of India have

assisted 4548 Indian scientists, engineers, technologists, medical personnel etc. to return and settle in India. Well qualified Indian scientists etc. who had not been abroad are also eligible for temporary placement in the Scientist's Pool to arrest brain-drain. Since its inception the Pool has selected 216 such personnel and thus helped them to settle in India.

The scheme of supernumerary posts has also helped the employment of some scientists.

Some of the other measures already taken to improve employment opportunities are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3679/72]. The impact of these measures to prevent brain-drain has not been assessed.

(b) The Government have also taken the following further measures to check brain drain.

- (1) The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 50 crores in the 4th Plan for employment of educated unemployed, of which, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget.
- (2) An amount of Rs. 27 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another 27 crores.
- (3) Financial help is also rendered to enterprising unemployed persons by Nationalised Banks.
- (4) The Planning Commission and the State Governments are also working out schemes for employment so that qualified persons may not have to go abroad for lack of employment.

- Further the Government of India have appointed a "Committee on Unemployment" to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest, remedial measures. The Committee have submitted an interim report on short-term measures for employment.

#### Focus of Core Sector in the Fifth Plan

435. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission will frame the Fifth Plan with the aim of achieving a 5.5 per cent annual compound rate of growth; and

(b) whether 'Core' sector will be the main focus in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The 'Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan' has been finalised by the Planning Commission and is awaiting the approval of the Government of India.

#### Non-utilisation of Letters of Intent

436. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has taken a serious view of the failure of the State Industrial Development Corporations to take any effective steps on the 120 letters of Intent issued to them in the last five years for setting up industries of vital importance to the National economy;

(b) how many of these letters of intent have so far been converted into industrial licences;

(c) whether even where licences were issued the progress has been far from satisfactory; and

(d) the names of the States to whom the letters of intent were issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Central Government has been anxious about expediting the implementation of Letters of Intent and industrial Licences issued to the State Industrial Development Corporations during the last five years.

(b) 9 licences excluding COB Licences, have so far been issued to the State Development Corporations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Letters of intent were issued to the Development Corporations of the following States:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

#### Smuggling of Indian Films and recorded music to Foreign Countries

437. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing over Rs. 6 crores due to smuggling of Indian films and recorded music to foreign countries;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation has suggested certain remedies in this regard;

(c) if so, the nature of remedies suggested; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to tackle the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No reliable information is available regarding the smuggling of Indian films and

recorded music or about the precise loss of foreign exchange on this account.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Activities of National Industrial Development Corporation Limited

438. SHRI P. GANGADHAR:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited plans to diversify its activities to meet the changing requirements of the country, if so, the main features of the plan; and

(b) whether the new activities also include examining industry by industry to reduce various types of pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The National Industrial Development Corporation proposes to extend its field of activity to cover the following specialised consultancy services:

(i) Consultancy services for Pollution Control.

(ii) Consultancy services for problems relating to traffic engineering, particularly those relating to urban areas.

(iii) Engineering back-up support to indigenous research efforts to enable the results of research in the laboratories to be effectively used by industry.

(b) The Corporation is taking steps to equip itself to render consultancy services in the field of Pollution Control.

As its capacities and capabilities develop in the above field, it proposes rendering consultancy services to industries and municipal authorities.

#### Expansion of Industrial Units of West Bengal outside the State

440. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has sought permission of the Centre to allow the State Industrial Undertakings to expand their business outside the State; and

(b) if so, the reason for reversal of earlier decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No such request has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Changes in Police set-up in Delhi

441. SHRI S. C. BESRA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to make major changes in Police set-up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, how far these changes were envisaged in Khosla Committee report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Introduction of Police Commissioner system in Delhi, which will be a major change, is under examination of the Government.

(b) This change was recommended by the Delhi Police Commission headed by Justice G. D. Khosla.

**Death of a Harijan Girl student of Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Delhi**

**442. SHRI S. C. BESRA:  
SHRI BHAGIRATH  
BHANWAR:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether death of a Harijan girl of Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Delhi occurred in mysterious circumstances;

(b) whether there are various allegations against the Principal of the School;

(c) whether any enquiry has been order to be instituted; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). According to the report received from the Delhi Administration, on September 5, 1972, information was received in P. S. Srinivaspuri that the dead body of a girl was found floating in a well within the premises of the Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi. The police rushed to the spot immediately to make enquiries. The body was taken out of the well and was later on identified to be that of Km. Prem Lata, a Harijan girl student of Class X of the Vidyalaya. The local police carried out in quest under Section 174 Cr. P.C. In the course of investigation by the police, the father of the deceased made allegations of discrimination and maltreatment, against the Principal of the Vidyalaya. A case under Section 7(B) of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was registered against the Principal. She was arrested and subsequently released on bail. On completion of investigation, the police submitted a charge-sheet against the Principal, u/s 305/201 IPC for abetment of suicide. The case is sub judice.

The Lt. Governor, Delhi has appointed a Committee to enquire into the role of the school administration relating to the celebration of Janam Ashtami on 31-8-1972 in the school hostel. The report of the Committee is awaited from the Delhi Administration.

**Amendment to Industrial Policy Resolution**

443. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) As at present there is no proposal to amend the Industrial Policy Resolution.

(b) Does not arise.

**Revival of Industrial Tempo**

444. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps Government have taken and propose to take to revive industrial tempo in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Government has taken a number of steps, both on the policy and procedural sides, for accelerating Industrial growth in the country. These include :

- (i) raising of the exemption limit for licensing from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and allowing substantial expansion in the middle sector by a magnitude of Rs. 1 crore

without a licence, both subject to certain conditions,

- (ii) liberal licensing in the middle sector particularly for small and medium entrepreneurs. A large number of letters of intent have been issued since 1970, the actual numbers being 438 in 1970, 1015 in 1971 and 666 in January-September, 1972,
- (iii) substantial capacities have been licensed in a number of industries including cement, paper, industrial gases, automobile tyres and tubes; automobile ancillaries, calcium carbide, etc.,
- (iv) certain liberalisations to enable fuller utilization of existing capacity have been announced in respect of 54 industries from 1st January, 1972 and extended to 11 more industries from 1st October, 1972,
- (v) a large number of items have been reserved for the small scale sector and necessary measures of positive assistance to this sector have been taken up,
- (vi) the supply position of raw materials is kept under continuous watch and special steps have been taken to improve their availability, particularly in the case of steel,
- (vii) the procedures relating to industrial licensing and other clearances are being constantly reviewed and considerable progress has been registered in imparting speed to the grant of such clearances.

Government will take such other steps as may be necessary in the light of the emerging requirements, to accelerate industrial growth in the country.

### Downward Trend in Industrial Production

445. SHRI D. D. DESAI:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a downward trend in the industrial production during the year 1971 and also during the early period of 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make up the past shortfall and to increase the industrial production as planned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The official index of industrial production registered a growth rate of about 3 per cent during the year 1971 over 1970. During the first six months of 1972 (January-June) the index recorded an increase of + 7.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1971.

(c) The measures to step-up industrial production include:—

1. Significant liberalisation in industrial licensing policy with particular reference to the fuller utilisation of existing production capacities in 65 selected priority industries.

2. Waiving the requirement of industrial licensing for investments upto Rs. 1 crore excluding larger houses and foreign majority firms and subject to certain constraints as to the outgo of foreign exchange involved.

3. A significant build up in the issue of import licensing for industrial raw materials, spare parts and components; and

4. Streamlining the procedures for consideration of applications for industrial licences and for import of capital goods.

### Estimate of Resource Generation in Fifth Plan

446. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has drawn up its estimate of resource generation in the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether the price and the growth strategy has also been considered by the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission has taken an over-all view of the magnitude of the Fifth Plan outlay and the broad sectoral outlays; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) A document "Approach to the Fifth Plan" recently finalised by Planning Commission, containing the information asked for has yet to be considered and approved by the Government. It is proposed to publish this document after approval Government. A resume containing the salient features of the Approach paper is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3680/72].

### Applications for Expansion of Capacity in Industries

447. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for permission to double the capacity have been received so far by the 'Task Force' set up to examine such applications;

(b) how many of these applications were from units belonging to large industrial houses and how many were from foreign companies;

(c) whether all these applications have been processed by the 'Task Force'; and

(d), if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 220 applications for recognition of enhanced installed capacity have so far been received for consideration of the TASK FORCE.

(b) 127 applications were from units belonging to larger industrial Houses and 93 from foreign majority companies.

(c) The Task Force has so far considered 181 applications.

(d) After considering the recommendations of the Task Force, Government have taken a final decision in 134 cases. In 52 cases enhanced capacities have been recognised and the remaining 82 cases have been rejected.

### Setting up of Cement Factories

449. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more Cement factories in the country during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) if so, their location; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is as under:

Location	Funds earmarked	Remarks
1	2	3
1. Mandhar (MP)	Expan- 211 sion	} These Estimates are subject to further revision
2. Paonta (HP)	761	
3. Bokajan (Assam)	1098	
4. Pagli, Bhutan	700	

A project report for the setting up of a plant with a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum at Baruwala near Dehra Dun is also under consideration.

**Persons arrested under D. I. R. and Maintenance of Internal Security Acts**

**450. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested under D. I. R. and Maintenance of Internal Security Act in various States during the period from 1st June, 1972 to 31st October, 1972;

(b) if so, whether Government have recently received representations to the effect that a large number of political workers and trade unionist have also been arrested under these acts; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Information so far available from the State Government/Union Territory Administrations is furnished below:

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No of persons detained under MIS Act from 1-6-1972 to 1-11-1972	No persons arrested under DIR during the same period
---------------------------------------	--	--

1	2	6
Andhra Pradesh	2	25
Gujarat	14	6
Haryana		Awaited
Kerala	3	Nil
Mysore		366
Orissa	1	Nil
Punjab	62	26
Rajasthan	4	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	16	Awaited.

No such arrests/detentions have been reported from the States of Manipur and Nagaland and the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, L. M. & A. Islands, Nizoram, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh. Information regarding the remaining States and Union Territory Administrations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No such specific representations have been received recently nor do Government have any information that the provisions contained in the MIS Act, 1971 and in the D.I.R., 1971 have been used to interfere with legitimate political or trade union activity.

**Eviction notices to Tribal People in Gorapada Tribal Colony, Tripura**

**451. SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Tribal people have been served with eviction notices in Gorapada Tribal Colony, Tripura; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the the State Government.

**Writing off of loans advanced by Film Finance Corporation to Film Producers**

**452. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**

**SHRI R. K. SINHA:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation has decided to write off loans advanced to film producers in the past twelve years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total amount involved?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) and (b) So far, the Film Finance Corporation has written off loans to the extent of Rs. 12.66 lakhs (including interest of Rs. 0.83 lakhs) out of the advances made during the period 1964-67. These loans pertained to eight films. Seven of them were box-office failures and the eighth was not completed.

#### **Arms licences for former Rulers**

453. **SHR JAGANNATH MISHRA:**  
**SHRI HARI SINGH:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have directed all ex-Rulers and ex-exemptee members of their families to obtain regular licences for the possession of fire arms;

(b) if so, the number of ex-Rulers who have either obtained or applied for licences; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against defaulters?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Governments.

(c) The licensing authorities prescribed under the Arms Act have the discretion to decide what action should be taken against a defaulter considering the circumstances and merits of each individual case.

#### **Asset of Large Business Houses**

454. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest data about the assets of large business houses; and

(b) whether Government propose to enlarge the list of large houses on the basis of new data available?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b) Data upto 1967-68 regarding assets of large business houses is available in the May 1970 issue of the Department of Company Affairs' Journal "Company News and Notes" copies of which are available in Parliament Library. The Department of Company Affairs is engaged in updating this information for appropriate use in the pursuit of Government policies.

#### **Grant of advance increments to Engineering Graduates on appointment as Engineering Supervisors in Telephone Department**

455. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Graduates on appointment as Engineering Supervisors in Telephone Department get six advance increments; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)** (a): Yes.

(b) The cadre of Engineering Supervisors is the basic cadre which are made all promotions (100 per cent) to the gazetted cadre of Telegraph Engineering Service-Class II, who in turn are considered for still higher gazetted Engineering and Supervisory cadres of the Department. To attract qualified engineering graduates to this service six advance increments in the prescribed scale are being given.

**Advance Increments to M.Sc.  
Telephone Inspectors**

456. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give six advance increments to M.Sc. on their appointment as Telephone Inspectors on the pattern followed in respect of other posts in the Department; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) No.

(b) The educational qualification prescribed for the post is Intermediate Science or equivalent examination with Physics and Mathematics as subjects. The scale of pay is Rs. 150 to 300. They are trained at Telecom. Training Centre after selection. Higher qualification like M.Sc. etc are not considered necessary for performing the duties assigned to officials in a cadre like Telephone Inspectors.

**Industrial Minister's Statement in State Industries Ministers Conference regarding taking over of industries**

458. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**  
**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH:**  
**RAO:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated in the States' Industries Ministers' Conference that in the recent take-over of some industries such as Indian Iron and Steel Company, certain uncertainties and doubts cropped up; and

(b) if so, the nature of doubts and uncertainties that cropped up?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). The Minister

for Industrial Development had referred at the State Industries Ministers Conference to the criticisms levelled by the private sector that the taking over of certain concerns by Government had created uncertainty and had pointed out that such uncertainty was not justified since it was the responsibility of Government to take over private concerns which were not managed properly, in the public interest.

**Report of the Study Group set up by Planning Commission on Power Situation in West Bengal**

459. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the study group set up by the Planning Commission, headed by Mr. V. Ramachandra on West Bengal Power situation and its requirements; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Study Team?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b) Yes. A Preliminary Report of the Action Group to Review the Power Supply Position in West Bengal has been received and the same is under examination in the Planning Commission.

**Despatching Cables**

460. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:**  
**SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Communication Service of the Posts and Telegraphs Department has recently introduced a new system of despatching cables; and

(b) the kinds of changes introduced and their efficiency in actual working?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of a Film Council**

461. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL;  
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to set up of a Film Council for looking after the film industry;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) by when the Film Council is likely to be constituted?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Film Council is under active consideration of Government and a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly.

**Confirmation of Superintendents Working in the National Sample Survey Organisation**

462. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 407 on the 2nd August 1972 regarding the confirmation of Superintendents in the National Sample Survey Organisation and state:—

(a) the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(b) how long will it take to confirm the eligible officers who have put in more than 10 years' service as Superintendents?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b) Action to confirm the eligible officers against available permanent posts of Superintendents in the Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, is in progress, in consultation with the concerned agencies including Union Public Service Commission. Every attempt is being made to expedite the issue of formal orders.

**Report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Soap and Drugs**

463. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 530 on the 2nd August, 1972 re: Reports of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Soap, Drugs and state:

(a) whether Government have since studied the Reports;

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Government thereon; and

(c) when the Reports will be made public?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b) The reports of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on soap & drugs are still under consideration of the Government in the Ministry concerned;

(c) The reports of the Bureau are of a confidential nature.

**Allotment of Cars and Scooters to Government Servants from Manufacturers Quota**

464. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by Government for

the issue of cars or scooters to Government Servants or private persons from the Manufacturers' quota;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the quarterly or yearly quota fixed for the release of cars/scooters by the manufacturers of (a) Fiat (b) Hindustan-Ambassador (c) Standard Herald Cars (d) Lambretta and (e) Vespa Scooters; and

(d) whether any report is submitted by the manufacturers to Government about the releases thus made by them directly and if not, the measures which Government have taken or propose to take to prevent the misuse of this concession given to these manufacturers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) The manufacturers of Fiat (now Premier President), Ambassador and Standard Herald cars have been allowed to sell at their discretion 3 per cent. of their quarterly production. Similarly, the manufacturers of Lambretta and Vespa (now Bajaj 150 cc) scooters have been allowed to sell at their discretion 5 per cent. of their quarterly production, subject to a minimum of 50 (fifty) nos. per month.

(d) Since the manufacturers of passenger cars and scooters have been allowed to sell a certain percentage of their production at their own discretion, it has not been considered necessary to call for reports from them about the manner in which and the parties to whom these vehicles have been sold, particularly, as no report has been received by Government about the misuse of this concession given to the manufacturers.

#### **Draft Ordinance on Nationalisation of Foreign Owned Plantations in Kerala.**

**466. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordinance proposed by Kerala Government for the nationalisation of foreign-owned plantations has not yet been given clearance by the Centre;

(b) when this ordinance was sent to the Centre and what are the reasons for delay in taking a final decision; and

(c) the main features of the recommendations in the expert report submitted to the Centre by Kerala Government on the nationalisation of foreign-owned plantations?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Not yet, Sir;

(b) The draft Ordinances was received in July, 1971. It needs careful examination from the point of view of policy and is still under examination.

(c) The State Government have emphasized that the report referred to is a secret document which has not yet been presented by them even to the State Legislature. It is therefore regretted that this part of the question cannot be replied to at present.

#### **Production of Skim Milk Powder**

**467. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4120 dated the 26th April, 1972 regarding the production of Skim Milk Powder and state:

(a) the actual import of Skim Milk Powder during the year 1971-72 for civilian and defence consumption;

(b) the steps being taken to encourage availability and collection of fluid milk from surplus centres in rural areas; and

(c) whether any incentives in the shape of concession in Excise duty on powder and removal of sales tax on product and also speedy examination of proposals for expansion and/or setting up of new units are being considered by Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) The estimated total import of Skim Milk Powder during 1971-72 is 40,174 m. tonnes;

(b) With a view to increasing milk production an integrated programme, which *inter-alia*, includes intensive cattle development and improved animal husbandry practices, has been envisaged in the National Plan. Steps are being taken to absorb fluid milk from surplus centres in rural areas by encouraging establishment of additional capacity for manufacture of milk products. Schemes for setting up dairy units with a total capacity of 16,125 tonnes have been approved. Besides this, proposals envisaging capacity of 11,480 tonnes are under consideration.

(c) At present no proposal of concession in excise duty on skim milk powder is under consideration. Levy of sales tax is a State subject. All possible steps are being taken for speedy examination of proposals.

#### **Demand and Production of Baby Food**

468. **SHR INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4119 dated the 26th April, 1972 regarding Production and Demand of Baby Food and state:

(a) the progress made in regard to creation of additional capacity for

manufacture of Baby Food during the last one year;

(b) whether any export potential in the neighbouring countries has been explored and if so, the volume of export made; and

(c) the outline of the programme for accelerating the production if any?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (c). During the last one year, schemes covering a capacity of 7,404 tonnes for the manufacture of baby food have been approved. In all, schemes for a total capacity of 16,125 tonnes are currently in the process of implementation;

(b) Baby food is an essential item of mass consumption and is in great demand in the country. Because of the high price of fluid milk, local prices of baby food do not compare well with international prices. There are therefore, limitations in exporting Baby food. However, small quantities of baby food are being exported to the neighbouring countries.

#### **Production of Beer**

469. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of breweries producing beer with installed capacity and yearly production during the last three years;

(b) the capacity licensed and programmed to come up during the next two years; and whether that would be adequate to meet the demand for internal consumption and export; and

(c) the quantity and value of beer exported during the last two years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR**

PRASAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3681/72.]

(a) the capacity licensed/approved for manufacture of Beer which is likely to come up during the next two years is 145,840 KL per year. No targetted capacity for the manufacture of Beer has been fixed nor is the demand accurately assessable.

(c) 1970-71 2424 litres. Rs. 10,870/-  
1971-72 19234 litres. Rs. 53,530/-

#### Advertisements to 'Saptahik Haldhar'

470. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether *Saptahik Haldar* published from Dalton Ganj (Bihar) applied to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for getting advertisement material; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Department on its application?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the publication, *Saptahik Haldar* was found to be irregular, advertisements could not be issued to it. The publisher was informed of the decision in November 1971. No further request has been received from the weekly for Central Government advertisements.

#### Nationalisation of Industries whose capital investment is more than Rs. 12 crore

471. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to nationalise the industries the capital investment of which is more than Rs. 12 crore; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal with the Government to nationalise the industries capital investment of which is more than Rs. 12 crores.

#### T. V. Sets in Delhi and Bombay

472. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of persons in Delhi and Bombay, separately, who possess T. V. sets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): 62,689 and 9,538 T. V. Licences of all categories have been issued at Delhi and Bombay respectively upto 4-11-1972.

#### Indo-Bangladesh Direct Telephone Line

473. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a direct telephone line between Bangladesh and India;

(b) whether Government propose to establish new telephone lines between Delhi, Bangladesh and Calcutta-Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the time by which the new telephone lines will start functioning between Delhi and Bangladesh Capital?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Direct Telephone circuits are already working between Delhi-Dacca and Calcutta-Dacca. However a multi-channel radio link is proposed between Calcutta and Jessore in Bangladesh for providing additional Tele-

phone circuits between India and Bangladesh.

(c) The Radio link is likely to be commissioned in about 3 months time. Extension of circuits from Jessore to Dacca depends on the re-engineering to be done by Bangladesh.

#### Postmen on Strike in Ahmedabad

474. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postmen and Class IV employees of the Postal services in Ahmedabad were on strike during the month of September, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their strike?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Postmen and Class IV employees of Ahmedabad were on strike from 25-9-72 to 3-10-72.

(b) The reasons for the strike were transfer in the interests of service from one office to another in the same town, of two Postmen who happened to be union office-bearers.

#### Formulation of a Policy to Reduce the Gap between the Rate of Socio-Economic Development and the Growth of Population

475. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate a policy aimed at reducing the gap between the rate of socio-economic development and growth of population;

(b) if so, whether a Steering Group of the Planning Commission concerned with family planning has worked out the various aspects of the proposed policy; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The existing policy of the Government is to step up the rate of economic growth and bring down the growth rate of population.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Appointment of a High Level Advisory Council to evolve New Personnel Policy

476. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to evolve a new personnel policy on the lines recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission and

(b) if so whether a high-level Advisory Council on Personnel Administration has been set up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on Personnel Administration have made wide ranging recommendations regarding recruitment, training, placing, promotion, etc. of all levels of Government staff. These recommendations have been examined and decisions have already been taken on some of them. The remaining ones are under consideration.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission, in their Report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of work, had recommended setting up of an Advisory Council on Personnel Administration. This recommendation has been accepted by Government, and the Council, consisting of eminent persons with extensive knowledge and experience in

the field of personnel administration has been constituted. The functions of the Council are:

(a) to advise Government on broad policy matters in Personnel Administration specially with a view to act as a feeder line of new ideas and thinking in this field;

(b) to consider and recommend broad lines of policy in the field of Personnel Administration; and

(c) to advise on matters in the field specially placed before the Council for consideration.

#### Shortage of Power in Engineering Unit, Gujarat

477. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small-scale engineering units in Gujarat have been hit hard by the recent power cut;

(b) whether the small units had been in trouble owing to sharp decline in demand in the past;

(c) whether only for the last three months, the small-scale units had started picking up and it was expected that the industry would prosper; and

(d) if so, whether the recent power cut has changed the entire picture threatening the output of the units and wages of thousands of workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Effect of Shortage of Power on Industry

478. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power restrictions which came into force all over Gujarat have caused a production loss of more than Rs. 1.5 crores per week in the industrial sector alone;

(b) whether the Ahmedabad textile industry which produces goods worth Rs. 80 lakhs a day has lost about 5 to 7 per cent in production daily;

(c) whether almost the entire industrial sector is on the verge of closure due to this power shortage and whether shortage in production will have an effect throughout the country; and

(d) if so, whether Centre is likely to help the State to overcome this difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). While it is true that the power supply position in Gujarat has not been satisfactory, as in other parts of the country, the details of the extent to which industries have been affected are not available. According to the estimates of energy requirement and energy availability for the period October, 1972 to June 1973 Gujarat's requirement is 16.6 million units a day and the availability would also be of the same order on the assumption that both the units of Tarapur will be working though partially from January, 1973.

#### Demand for Closure of a Liquor Shop in Delhi

479. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of West Delhi have demanded immediate closure of a liquor shop opened by the Delhi Administration opposite Rajdhani College, Ring Road, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir, The Delhi Administration have received representations from certain residents of Ball Nagar and the Principal, Rajdhani College, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi, against the opening of the liquor shop.

(b) The Administration have considered their representations. Selection of the site for location of the country liquor shop was made keeping in views its remoteness from religious places and educational institutions, concentration of demand for country liquors, security from law and order point of view, etc. Delhi Administration have reported that this shop is away from the Rajdhani College and other local colleges and residential localities.

**Manufacture of Confectionery by Warner Hindustan Ltd.**

**480. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Warner Hindustan Limited, an American majority participation firm, has been allowed to enter into Confectionery industry:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this firm has started manufacturing confectionery under brand name 'Adam's Chiclets'?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) to (c). M/s. Warner Hindustan is not classified as a foreign majority company as the foreign share in its equity is not above 50 per cent. Under the diversification policy of 1966, it is manufacturing chewing gum under the brand name "Adam's Chiclets".

**Industries in Adivasi Areas of M.P.**

**481. SHRI G. C. DIXIT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry has been set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period in the Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**ग्रामीणों के बड़े स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानित करने एवं आर्थिक सहायता देने की व्यवस्था**

**482. श्री गंगाधरलाल बीकनित :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामी भी कुछ ऐसे गरीब और बड़े नगर व ग्रामवासी स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी हैं जिनको यातायात सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों तथा अन्य कारणों से आबेदनपत्र प्रस्तुत करते हुए भी किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता नहीं प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन भूले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानित करने एवं आर्थिक सहायता देने सम्बन्धी कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को. पैशन स्वीकृति हेतु स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के लिए आबेदनपत्र स्वीकृत करने के उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध करने तथा उन्हें सुविधायें प्रदान करने की सलाह दी गई थी। किन्तु कुछ व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं जो इन कारणों से आबेदन नहीं कर सके हैं। पैशन के लिये आबेदनपत्रों को प्रस्तुत करने की प्रणति तारीख अब 31-3-1973 तक बढ़ा दी गई है और

ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी जो किसी कारण पहले आन्दोलन नहीं कर सके हों अब भी आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं। जिन स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के आन्दोलन पत्र 31-3-1973 तक प्राप्त हो जाएंगे और जो उपयुक्त पाये जाएंगे उन्हें 15-8-1972 से पेंशन दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग

483. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ उद्योगस्थलों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु आन्दोलन-पत्र दिए थे ; परन्तु उन्हें लाइसेंस नहीं दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कोई वैकल्पिक योजना तैयार करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) अन्य बातें समान होने पर, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना हेतु प्राप्त आन्दोलनों को बरीयता दी जाती है। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का संबंध है, 1-1-1971 से प्रचलित औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए 10 आन्दोलन पत्र स्वीकार किये गये हैं; 25 आन्दोलन पत्र भेजे हैं। भारत सरकार की मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक योजना नहीं है।

जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिए कानून

484. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने जबरन धर्म-परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राउत-मंत्री (श्री राम निवास बिर्वा) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे कानून मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा राज्यों में अधिनियमित किये गये हैं।

असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मनीपुर, मेघालय, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा तथा पश्चिम-बंगाल में ऐसे कोई कानून अधिनियमित नहीं किये गये हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिल नाडु के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समाप्त पर एवं दी जायेगी।

View of Maharashtra Government on Industrial and Economic Policies and Joint Sector Concept

485. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government have sent a memorandum enunciating their views on the subject of industrial and economic policies and the joint sector concept?

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). While addressing the Conference of State Ministers

of Industries at New Delhi recently, the Minister of Industry and Labour of the Maharashtra Government made certain suggestions relating to the need for re-examination of the Government's policy towards larger houses in the interest of speedy growth and particularly the development of backward areas. While all such suggestions will be taken note of, Government's overall policy will be governed by the need for promoting industrial growth consistent with our socio-economic objectives including the prevention of concentration of economic power.

#### Publication of Delhi Telephone Directory

486. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:  
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether publication of the Delhi Telephone Directory is long over due;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that it is published in time to avoid inconvenience to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Last issue, namely, April, 1971 was released in the month of August, 1971. The next issue was due after one year i.e. during August, 1972.

(b) The delay is due to the general shortage of printing paper all over the country.

(c) Paper has now been received and printing has started.

मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दासौर और रतलाम जिलों में  
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

487. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दासौर और  
रतलाम जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन (पी० सी० ग्रो०) चालू  
किए गये हैं; और

(ख) उक्त जिलों के किन-किन  
नगरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन वाचु करने की  
मांग की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लाल बहगुणा):

(क) मन्दासौर और रतलाम जिलों में निम्न-  
लिखित स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर  
खोले गये हैं :—

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| मन्दासौर जिला | 1. जीरा, 2. कुकरेश्वर |
| रतलाम जिला    | 1. दोघन, 2. नामली,    |
|               | 3. पिपलीदा, 4. ताल    |

(ख) निम्नलिखित नगरों में सार्व-  
जनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की मांगें प्राप्त  
हुई हैं :—

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| मन्दासौर जिला : | 1. सस्ताभा  |
|                 | 2. कयामपुर  |
|                 | 3. डेकन     |
|                 | 4. रतलाम    |
|                 | 5. सावा     |
|                 | 6. मन्दा    |
|                 | 7. नागरी    |
|                 | 8. सरवानिया |
|                 | 9. कुबरोड   |
|                 | 10. बेली    |
|                 | 11. कांगेटी |
|                 | 12. सिंगोली |
|                 | 13. भफजलपुर |
| रतलाम जिला :    | 1. मुखेड़ा  |
|                 | 2. बाजना    |
|                 | 3. रिंगनोद  |
|                 | 4. बिलपाक   |
|                 | 5. बड़ोदा   |

**Promotions in Directorate General, B.S.F.**

488. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Seniority List has been framed for the Ministerial staff of the Headquarters of Directorate General, Border Security Force;

(b) whether any recruitment/promotion rules have been made by the Director-General, Border Security Force for the Ministerial staff; and

(c) whether the promotions are being made in accordance with the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Draft rules have been framed which are under active consideration.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above. However, ad-hoc promotions are being made pending finalization of the rules. These ad-hoc promotions are made in order of seniority in accordance with the general principles of seniority issued by the Government of India on the subject as recommended by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

**Issue of licence to Indian Oxygen Limited**

489. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for starting Oxygen/Acetylene Plants during the last three years and the number of licences which have been given to the foreign owned/controlled companies;

(b) the number of licences given to the Indian Oxygen Limited and for what purpose;

(c) whether applications from many Indian Companies for starting/expanding of Oxygen/Acetylene Plants have been turned down; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Indian Oxygen is the only company manufacturing Argon gas in India and whether any application from other companies for manufacturing Argon gas has been turned down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 17 Industrial Licences were granted during the last three years of which 12 were for starting new Oxygen/Acetylene Plants. No industrial licence was issued to foreign owned/controlled companies during this period.

(b) In previous years, M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited have been granted 32 Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Oxygen/Acetylene/Argon/Nitrogen/Nitrous Oxide gases at 19 different locations to meet the demand of the respective areas.

(c) No, Sir.

In fact out of 264 applications received from January, 1970 to August, 1972 for starting/expanding Oxygen/Acetylene Plants, letters of intent have been granted to 101 applicants and the remaining applications are under active consideration of the Government.

(d) Apart from Indian Oxygen Limited, M/s. Fertilisers Corporation of India Limited, Trombay and M/s. Hindustan Gas and Industries Ltd., Calcutta are manufacturing Argon gas at present in India. No application from any other Company for the manufacture of Argon gas has been turned down. As a matter of fact, six letters of intent have been recently issued to different parties for recovery of Argon gas.

### **Telephone Services in Madras and Bangalore**

490. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone services are best in Madras and worst in Bangalore according to the statistics released by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether according to the statistics there is little bit of improvement in Calcutta and Delhi services; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the telephone Services all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). The telephone service of a particular system cannot be judged only by the performance of a particular item of statistics. The statistics pertain only to outdoor plant. In addition to this, there are various other factors such as performance of trunk service, special services, provision of new connections and shifts, performance of the indoor equipment, etc., which contribute to the overall performance of the telephone system.

(c) (i) steps have been taken for laying underground cables in ducts and gas pressurized cables, (ii) replacement of overhead wires by underground cables, (iii) by inber of vehicles per unit, (iv) by removing the weaknesses of the telephone instruments, which have already been spotted and action taken in co-ordination with Indian Telephone Industries for improved type of telephone instrument.

### **Guidelines for States for the Formulation of Annual Plans**

491. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:  
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has sent a communication to the States laying down the guidelines for the formulation of annual plans by States for 1973-74;

(b) if so, what are those guidelines; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the broad guidelines issued to all States and Union Territories in connection with the formulation of the Annual Plan 1973-74. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3682/72.]

(c) The guidelines have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories to assist them in the formulation of their respective Annual Plans 1973-74. Draft Annual Plans 1973-74 have already been received from some States/Union Territories and other States and Union Territories will submit them in due course. No unfavourable reaction has been received so far.

### **Retention of Persons Under Preventive Detention Act**

492. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:  
SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested and detained in the country?

in the current year under the Preventive Detention Act State-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had recently set aside the detention orders on several persons on the ground that the requirements of the Constitution and the Detention Law have not been strictly complied with in their cases; and

(c) whether this is an indication of the misuse of Detention Law by the State Governments, and if so, the steps taken to prevent the misuse of the Detention Law by the concerned Authorities?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) According to information furnished by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 2 persons were under detention in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Bihar, 4 in Gujarat, 2 in Haryana, 4 in Uttar Pradesh and 1 in Mizoram as on the 1st November, 1972. No one was in detention under the M.I.S. Act, 1971 as on that date in the States of Manipur, Mysore, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, L.M. & A. Islands and Pondicherry. Information regarding the total number of persons under detention as on the above date in the remaining States/Union Territory Administrations as also information regarding the total number of persons arrested and detained in the country during the current year uptill the 1st November, 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). There have been some instances in which the Supreme Court have recently set aside orders of detention issued under the M.I.S. Act, 1971, on the ground that the requirements of the Constitution and of the Act have not been strictly complied with. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to ensure that all authorities competent to exer-

cise powers under the M.I.S. Act are fully conversant with the pronouncements of the Supreme Court on the Act, and that the requirements of the Constitution and of the M.I.S. Act, 1971 are strictly adhered to while making use of the powers conferred under the Act. The State Governments have also been requested that, while confirming detention orders issued by District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met. The Government are not aware of any instance of misuse of detention law by the State Governments.

#### **Progress in the Construction of Trichur Radio Station**

**493. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any progress in the construction of the proposed independent Radio Station of Trichur (Kerala State);

(b) when it is expected to be finished; and

(c) how many new Studios will be there in the said Broadcasting station?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Within the current financial year.

(c) There will be two new studios one for Music and the other for Talks.

#### **Extension of subsidy scheme for promotion of Industries in more Districts of U.P.**

**495. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coverage of the Central Subsidy Scheme for promo-

tion of industries in the backward areas has been extended from 2 to 8 Districts in the case of States identified as industrially backward;

(b) if so, whether the whole of Uttar Pradesh or any particular regions is being covered by the extended number of Districts of subsidy scheme; and

(c) the reasons why Uttar Pradesh being the backward and biggest in the country is taken on par with more developed and small States so as economic development is concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). In accordance with the decision taken in the National Development Council by the Committee of Chief Ministers, the 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme was applied uniformly to two selected districts each in the 9 States identified as industrially backward (viz., AP., Assam, Bihar, J & K, M.P., Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.); and one district each in the remaining States and Union Territories, irrespective of the area/population of the State/Union Territory. Recently, it was decided to increase the area under the 10 per cent subsidy Scheme applying the same principles of backwardness and to make the subsidy available in six districts each in the nine industrially backward States and 3 districts each in the case of the remaining States and Union Territories. The State Governments were requested to recommend to the Planning Commission additional districts for selection, U.P. Government proposed that in addition to Ballia and Jhansi, the four districts of Almora, Rae Bareilly, Basti and Faizabad should be eligible for the 10 per cent subsidy. Their recommendation has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

**Setting of High Powered Commission to execute the Programme for Industrialising Backward Areas during Fifth Plan**

496. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation has strongly recommended to the Planning Commission for the setting up of a high powered Commission in the Fifth Plan to execute a time-bound programme for industrialising backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Commission thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of Stamp Cancelling Machine**

497. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Hindustan Teleprinters were able to manufacture a stamp cancelling machine to replace the imported machines being used by P. and T. Department;

(b) whether the estimated cost of the Hindustan Teleprinters made machine worked out to be around Rs. 6000/-;

(c) whether a private sector industry which had requested for registration for the manufacture of the same machine at a cost of Rs. 2500 was not permitted to manufacture it; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes.

(b) it will be around Rs. 5,000/-.

(c) and (d). The price of the machine to be manufactured by the Company in the private sector is estimated by them at Rs. 4,200/-. This firm could not be registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development as they had not furnished the requisite information as required by the Directorate General of Technical Development and they were informed in March, 1972 that their application was being rejected. The firm have since furnished the additional information required and the scheme is being considered and the scheme is being considered by the Directorate General of Technical Development for registration.

# Removal of Poverty and Attainment of Economic Self Reliance during Fifth Plan

498. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twin objectives of the Fifth Plan are the removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Planning Commission during the fifth Plan to achieve these objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has since finalised the Paper. Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan, which is at present under the consideration of Government. A brief note indicating the salient features on this paper is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3683/72.]

# Rated capacity of Industrial Undertakings in U.P.

499. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the industrial field Cotton textiles, sugar and oil, mills

are in bad shape in Uttar Pradesh; and are working much below the rated capacity; and

(b) if so, the remedy Government propose to raise them to the desired level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Many cotton textiles, sugar and oil mills in U.P. are working below capacity and the position is not satisfactory. The State Government have programmes for rehabilitation of sick mills by providing financial assistance for rejuvenation and modernisation. They have already promoted a Sugar Corporation and a Textile Corporation, and with regard to oil mill industry, taken up the credit supply position with the Reserve Bank of India.

# Activities of Junior Chamber of Commerce

500. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to know the activities of Junior Chamber of Commerce in the country; and

(b) how this organisation get finance for its activities and through what agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Adequate machinery exists to maintain vigilance over association whose activities are unlawful. However, neither the activities of Junior Chamber of Commerce nor its source of finance have come to any adverse notice. It is, therefore, presumed that the Junior Chamber of Commerce meets the expenditure through subscription, donations, etc.



**Changing Private Sector to Public Sector to curb larger Industrial Houses**

501. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to change Private Sector into Public Sectors or Joint Sectors in order to curb down the larger houses;

(b) if so, the changes proposed; and

(c) how far these changes would control the larger big business industrial houses.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Following the recommendations of the ILPIC, the Government accepted in principle the concept of Joint Sector to ensure that there is greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions. The institutions now exercise option for conversion of loans given and debentures issued, into equity. As regards loans and debentures given in the past, the financial institutions have the discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default. Government have also provided for other regulatory measures, including those in industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, to control the activities of the larger industrial houses.

**Reorganisation of Five Year Plan**

502. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the present Five Year Plan has been re-organised to introduce social character in it; and

(b) the results envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

**Major programmes for social justice**

Recognising that added emphasis was needed in the Fourth Plan for schemes that have a social welfare content, several new initiatives and larger provisions were included in the Central Budget for 1970-71 presented by the Prime Minister for schemes for small farmers and agricultural labour, nutrition programmes for children, housing and urban development, rural drinking water supply and social security benefits for industrial workers and Government employees. In the Budget of 1971-72 another dimension was added to this effort by including a provision of Rs. 50 crores for rural employment and a provision of Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed. In the Annual Plan for 1972-73 a large overall provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for special welfare schemes relating to the educated unemployed, expansion of elementary education, slum improvement in the major cities, rural water supply and rural homsites. This provision is in addition to a total provision of Rs. 90 crores for rural employment, drought-prone areas, small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour and dry farming, and Rs. 21.5 crores for nutrition.

These schemes are directed towards satisfying the basic minimum needs of the people. Assistance will be provided based on need and in a manner that will correct regional imbalances. The schemes have been so designed as to secure adequate coordination and to produce maximum impact for given levels of expenditure. In most cases, the assistance to be provided to States will be in the form of a 100 per cent grant. These additional resources will supplement outlays provided in the State Plans for similar

purposes and will not be permitted to substitute for them. Depending on their needs and absorption capacity, all the States will benefit from one or more of the new schemes. State Governments are also expected to supplement these provisions with resources from their own budget or from institutional sources so that there could be a multiplier effect.

### Crash in Prices of Cash Crops

503. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Planning Commission has been drawn to the crash in prices of the main cash crops like coconut, arecanut and pepper;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has thought of any contingent plan for a State like Kerala, solely dependent on these import-saving and export-oriented commodities, to save those affected by this crash in prices; and

(c) whether Planning Commission propose to send a study team to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission is aware that during 1972 the prices of black pepper, arecanut, cardamom and coconut declined compared to the prices prevailing over the earlier two years.

(b) The concerned Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Foreign Trade have initiated certain measures in regard to these commodities. A statement indicating the measures taken by these Ministries is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

### Statement

#### Coconut

The Ministry of Agriculture appointed a team of officers in March, 1972 to study the coconut situation with particular reference to the trends of prices of coconuts received by the producers in the important coconut producing areas in Kerala State. The team of officers visited coconut producing areas in Kerala State and submitted its report. It has made a number of recommendations of short and long term nature to deal with the coconut situation.

An inter-departmental meeting was held on 12th June, 1972 to discuss the report of this study team. Action on the recommendations of the team is being taken in consultation with the other concerned Ministries/Departments.

#### Black Pepper

The bulk of our pepper production is exported. Exports of pepper which amounted to 22.3 thousand tonnes in 1969-70 declined to 18.0 to 18.5 thousand tonnes during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The prices of pepper have fluctuated widely in the past depending upon world demand and supply position. Lack of sufficient demand from USA and East European countries is stated to be a major factor responsible for the fall in prices. The exports of pepper are, however, decontrolled. The question of setting up a Pepper Community, consisting of important pepper producing countries like Sarawak and Brazil is under the consideration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

#### Arecanut

Prices of arecanut have fallen considerably during the recent past. The production of arecanut in the country has increased gradually in recent years from 119,000 tonnes in 1965-66 to 141,000 tonnes in 1970-71. Prior to 1966-67, considerable quantities of arecanuts were imported into India, mainly from Ceylon and other eastern

countries to meet the internal demand. Thereafter, the imports were cut down steeply and were banned during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71. One of the reasons for fall in prices in arecanut has been the inadequate marketing arrangements. With a view to avoiding the large share of the middlemen, it has been suggested that cooperative marketing of arecanut should be strengthened and that the National Cooperative Development Corporation has been requested to assist the cooperative organisations in Kerala and Mysore (the major arecanut producing States) to sell their products in consuming centres in North India. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is also being requested to explore the possibilities of entering into arrangements with Pakistan and Bangla Desh for export of arecanut to these countries. That Ministry has also been requested to examine the export of scented supari and adopt the export promotion measures in this behalf. The Ministry of Agriculture convened a meeting on 17th August, 1972 to discuss in detail the problems connected with the fall in prices of arecanut and made several recommendations in regard to co-operative Marketing exports, adoption of mixed cropping, finding out alternative uses of arecanuts etc. Action in this regard is being taken by the concerned Central and State Governments/Departments.

#### *Cardamom*

There had been a steady fall in the prices of cardamom from September 1970 onwards. This fall became more pronounced towards the end of 1971. From early 1972, prices of cardamom had shown signs of improvement. The question of fall in prices was discussed in depth by the Cardamom Board at its meeting held on 7th January 1971. It was decided in this meeting to constitute a sub-committee consisting of eight members to examine the issues in greater depth and to suggest suitable remedial measures. The sub-committee came to a conclusion that the fall in prices in 1970-71 was on account of higher crop and re-

commended that the best safeguard against fall in prices would be to evolve a scheme whereby scientific storage facilities could be provided to the growers and loans advanced to them by commercial banks against warehouse receipts. Accordingly, a scheme for warehousing and credit facilities for cardamom was drawn up by the Board and the same is at present being implemented. Further, the question of fixing the minimum support price for cardamom has also been engaging the attention of a Cost Study Team, constituted in April, 1972, which was headed by the Cost Accounts Office of the Ministry of Finance. The report was submitted in the month of July 1972 to the Government for consideration and fixation of minimum support prices. The report is being processed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

#### **Report of Cabinet Sub-Committee on Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers**

504. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet sub-committee appointed to go into the question of diffusion of ownership and delinking of newspapers has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps his Ministry propose to take to give effect to earlier promises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Committee had submitted its tentative proposals. These are now being re-examined by the Committee in the light of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court on the newsprint allocation policy for 1972-73.

**Alleged Favouritism in Posting of Engineering Supervisors, Delhi**

**505. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:**

**SHRI M. S. PURTY:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Engineering Supervisors in Delhi Circle are being kept on out-door posting for a number of years whereas certain others are kept on in-door posting;

(b) whether this is being done to favour certain individuals; and

(c) if so, the justification for such postings and the general principles of transfers and postings of Engineering Supervisors?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Engineering Supervisors are given training to specialise in specific branches. They are generally posted in the branch in which they have been trained; but they can be posted to other branches depending upon availability of posts, official's aptitude and administrative convenience. In general, Engineering Supervisors trained in Switching are posted on in-door duties, while no such restriction is observed in case of out-door duties.

**Recruitment of Test-call Operators in Delhi**

**506. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Test-Call Operators were recruited in Delhi in last three years and in which class;

(b) how many of them have been recognised as Class III employees and made permanent;

(c) how many T.C.Os. who were recruited through employment ex-

changes and were given daily allowance as per class III, were later on treated below that class; and

(d) when are these T.C.Os. to be restored back to class III and made permanent?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) No Test Call Operator was recruited during the last three years. However, certain daily rated casual mazdoors were engaged from time to time to make test calls from ordinary telephone instruments.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

**Amendments to Kerala Land Act**

**507. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some differences between the Centre and Kerala Government over the amendments to the Kerala Land Act; and

(b) if so, the main points of differences?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) There are no differences.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Commemorative Stamp After Kumaram Asan, Malayalam Poet**

**508. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:**  
**SHRIMATI BHARGAVI**  
**THANKAPPAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a Commemorative stamp of Kumaram Asan, the Malayalam poet and social reformer; and

(b) if so when the same is likely to be brought out?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Yes.

(b) On the occasion of the birth centenary of personality falling on 12th April, 1973.

**Separate Censors Board for Malayalam Films**

509. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have suggested to the Central Film Censors Board to set up a separate Censor Board for Malayalam films; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Deputation of Indian Industrial Experts to Ethiopia for setting up of Small Scale Industries**

513. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to send Community Development and Industrial experts to Ethiopia to set up small scale industries in that country; and

(b) if so, whether any final agreement has been reached in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not recently received any proposal from the Ethiopian Government for sending Community Development and Industrial experts to Ethiopia.

**T. V. Programmes through Satellite**

514. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the prospects of television programme from satellite?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): A Satellite Instructional Television Experiment aimed at providing educational and instructional television broadcasts to about five thousand villages in various parts of the country is being undertaken. The experiment will provide a system-test of a hybrid system using a satellite in combination with a ground network for television transmission and reception.

**Findings of the Inquiry into Deaths due to Drink Poisoning**

515. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of Inquiry into deaths caused by drink poisoning in the last year in Delhi;

(b) the action taken or being taken against persons who were responsible for the havoc; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid recurrence of such happening in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The findings of the Baweja Commission were that there were 155 seizures, 112 persons had died, 9 became totally blind and 9 others were partially blinded as a result of taking spurious liquor. 25 persons had recovered. The Commission also came to the conclusion that the deaths were caused by methyl alcohol poisoning. The poisonous spurious liquor was prepar-

ed from special denatured spirit, special denatured spirit in the garb of thinner or thinner.

(b) The fixing of responsibility is being looked into by the Follow Up Committee on the Baweja Commission Report constituted by the Delhi Administration.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3684/72.]

**स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की प्रदायगी**

516. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत 3 अक्तूबर तक प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उसका राज्यवार व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दी गई है और उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) पेंशन की स्वीकृति में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(घ) सरकार सभी आवेदन पत्रों पर कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० ओहसिन) : (क) और (ख). 31-10-72 तक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या तथा जिनको योजना के अधीन राज्यवार पेंशन स्वीकृति की गई है, का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). अब तक प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या मूल अनुमान से कहीं अधिक रही है। कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जा रहे

हैं ताकि 14 अगस्त, 1973 तक अधिकांश आवेदन पत्रों पर कार्यवाही हो जाय।

### विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	अनुमोदित स्वीकृतियों की संख्या
1.	असम	1,700	140
2.	बिहार	11,195	127
3.	गुजरात	3,600	387
4.	हरियाणा	3,209	103
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	3,837	310
6.	महाराष्ट्र	11,328	730
7.	उड़ीसा	2,475	289
8.	राजस्थान	592	99
9.	दिल्ली	1,455	274
10.	चण्डीगढ़	45	19
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	16,796	382
12.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13,803	574
13.	पाण्डिचेरी	213	13
14.	मिजोराम	1	1
15.	गोवा	730	18
16.	मनीपुर	118	13
17.	पंजाब	8,067	112
18.	त्रिपुरा	708	83
19.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	440	32
20.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	303	6
21.	मेघालय	12	—
22.	अनुमानित व नौकोबार द्वीप समूह	5	—
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—
24.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	7,854	386
25.	केरल	3,283	284
26.	मैसूर	7,872	230
27.	तमिलनाडु	9,041	617
		1,08,682	5,235

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ताम्र-पत्र प्रदान करना

517. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या गृ. मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ताम्र-पत्रों से सम्मानित किया है ; यदि हां, तो उनके राज्यवार अना-अलग नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या ताम्र-पत्र के विवरण में गड़बड़ी हुई है जिनके बारे में अनेक संपद-संस्थाओं व शिकायतों की हैं ; यदि हां, तो क्या इस गड़बड़ी की जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उतना क्या परिणाम निकला है और उतके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृ. मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का सम्मान करने के लिये भारत सरकार की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ताम्रपत्रों का प्रस्तुतीकरण वर्ष भर चलना है। इसका आरम्भ 15 अगस्त, 1972 को हुआ तथा समापन 14 अगस्त, 1973 को होगा। 15 अगस्त, को दिल्ली के प्रथम समारोह के पश्चात् विभिन्न राज्यों में अनेक समारोह आयोजित किये गये जिनमें प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से राज्य में ताम्रपत्रों को मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रस्तुत किया। ये समारोह अब भी हर महीने हो रहे हैं तथा कभी-कभी ओर भी जल्दी बार-बार होते हैं। सम्पूर्ण राज्यवार सूची समारोह के समापन के पश्चात् ही उपलब्ध होगी।

(ख) और (ग). वनों कि ताम्रपत्र पाने के लिये स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की सूचियां मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ

राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं, अतः इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त की गई शिकायत सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को जांच के लिये भेजी जाती है।

बिहार में चाईबासा में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों संबंधी जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

518. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20 अप्रैल, 1970 को बिहार में चाईबासा में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त आयोग ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृ. मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने अग्र्य बातों के साथ-साथ उन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों, जो 15-16 अप्रैल, 1970 को चाईबासा में हुये थे, के कारणों तथा क्रम सेत तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के लिये एक जांच आयोग की नियुक्ति की थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि आयोग का प्रतिवेदन मई, 1972 में प्राप्त हुआ था और विचाराधीन है।

#### Atomic Tests

519. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to an article in the Statesman of 11th Septem-

ber, 1972. entitled "Safety Standards in Atomic Tests"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Energy Commission is studying conditions under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground could be of economic benefit to India without causing environment hazards. All precautions are invariably taken against radiation hazards in every nuclear activity and the record of nuclear technology in this field is among the best of all industries.

**Statement of Punjab Chief Minister regarding Reconsideration of Decision on Chandigarh**

520. **SHRI PILOO MODY:**

**SHRI B. S. PHAURA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a statement made by Punjab Chief Minister regarding the Central Government's decision of 29th June, 1970 on Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the Punjab Government has asked for reconsideration of the decision; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). The Central Government's decision on Chandigarh was announced on the 29th January, 1970 and not on the 29th June, 1970. In the absence of any reference date in the question it

has not been possible to locate any statement of the Chief Minister on the subject. However no formal request has been received from the Government of Punjab asking for re-consideration of the decision on Chandigarh.

**Boundary Disputes Between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**

521. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the threat of some M.L.As of Haryana made in the recent Session of Vidhan Sabha to resign in case Fazilka and Abohar are not transferred to Haryana, has come to the notice of Central Government as reported in the "Times of India" dated the 6th October, 1972;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Boundary Commission to settle the various border disputes among the three States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the proposed Boundary Commission would be set up?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). Government have seen the report. No change in the decisions already announced including the decision to appoint a Boundary Commission is contemplated.

(d) As the terms of reference of the Commission are to be settled in consultation with the State Governments concerned, it is not possible to indicate the date by which the Commission may be set up.



**Chances of Promotion for ICS, IAS and IPS Officers in the Selection grade after being Appointed in the same year in various States and Union territories**

**522. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ICS, IAS and IPS Officers serving at present in each State and Union Territory;

(b) the basis on which this strength is sanctioned in case of these Officers for each concerned State and Union Territory; and

(c) whether care is taken to see that the chances of promotion in the Selection Grade are equally available to all the Officers in the different States after having been selected and appointed in the same year in different States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The strength of each cadre is determined, in consultation with the State Government(s) concerned, on the basis of the requirements of the Government of India and the Government(s) of the State(s) concerned.

(c) The number of posts in Selection Grade in each cadre is equal to twenty per cent of the total number of senior posts reduced by the number of posts carrying pay above the time scale of pay, subject to a minimum of fifteen per cent of the senior posts. Appointment to the Selection grade is made by selection on merit with due regard to seniority. Thus in different cadres, there are equal chances of promotion to the selection grade. However, appointments in individual cases will depend upon the composition of the cadre at a particular time and the availability of vacancies.

**Twice-a-Year meeting of MPs. with P.M.Gs.**

**523. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government directed the P.M.Gs. of various Circles to hold informal meetings with M.Ps. of the Regions concerned, twice-a-year;

(b) if so, the number of such meetings held in the case of each Circle during the last two years; and

(c) if no such meetings have been held in the case of certain circles, the reasons therefor and the names of such Circles?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Instructions for holding such meetings were issued on the 6th January, 1972.

(b) One in each circle excepting Gujarat circle where two meetings were held and Bihar circle where the first meeting is proposed to be held in January, 1973;

(c) Only in the case of Bihar Circle such a meeting has not been held so far with M.Ps. It is likely to be called soon after the current session is over.

**Seminar on Backward Areas**

**524. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of Parliament from the industrially backward areas of the country have put forward certain demands for the consideration of Central Government at a Seminar held in New Delhi in August this year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PARASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On receipt of a copy of the full proceedings of the Seminar, which is awaited, suggestions made will get due consideration.

#### Issue of Licences to larger Industrial Houses

525. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of licences for large-scale industries have been granted to Larger Industrial Houses during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, especially in the consumer industries;

(b) the number and percentage of such licences granted to each of the Larger Industrial Houses separately and collectively, during the past three years and the current year so far and the comparative figure in respect of such licences granted to the co-operative sector and the public sector; and

(c) the reasons for such large scale accentuation of monopolies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3685/72].

#### Foreign aid for Fifth Plan

526. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of the foreign aid required for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the estimate made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Planning Commission has completed the Approach Document for the Fifth Five Year Plan and it is now under consideration of the Government. Details of the estimates will be finalised after Government have taken decisions on the document and will be made available in the final document.

#### Activities of Anti-National Elements in Arunachal Pradesh

528. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign agencies are encouraging anti-national elements in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh with the aid of money and material;

(b) if so, whether Government have found the involvement of foreign Missionaries in the matter; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof and the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). There are no foreign agencies or foreign Missionaries in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Nor is there any specific information that foreign agencies are encouraging anti-national elements in Arunachal Pradesh. Utmost vigilance is, however, maintained.

#### Government Policy to promote Film Industry

530. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to evolve a comprehensive

film policy to promote the film industry; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented and the broad outlines of the said policy?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is now addressing itself to the task of evolving a unified long range policy and developing a series of composite programmes which will subserve the objectives. This task would be a continuous process.

#### **Removal of Poverty in U.P. and Bihar**

531. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:**  
**SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have the largest concentration of poor people in the country according to a study made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

(b) if so, the special steps Government propose to take for these two States as also for other States for removal of poverty?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) According to a document entitled "Planning for results" brought out by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, out of a total population of 218.3 million in India estimated to be living below the poverty line as on 1st October, 1969, 38.6 million resided in U.P. and 27.0 million in Bihar. In the table given on page 3 of this Document, the number of people living below the poverty line as on 1st

October, 1969 is the highest in these two States.

(b) The Honourable Member may be aware that the basic premise of five year plans has been development along socialist lines to secure rapid economic growth and expansion of employment, attainment of self reliance, reduction of disparities in income and wealth and to eliminate poverty. Economic development in the last two decades has resulted in all-round increase in per capita income. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to launch a direct attack on the problems of unemployment, underemployment and massive poverty. Further, for the backward areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and also in other States, in which the bulk of the people living below the poverty line are concentrated, special programmes will be drawn up and implemented.

#### **Declaring of Naga National Council as Unlawful**

532. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared the Naga National Council as unlawful;

(b) if so, whether the aggrieved party has given an opportunity to plead their case; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the relevant notification has been referred to a Tribunal constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the said Act and the proceedings are pending before the Tribunal.

## राज्यों के उद्योग मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

533. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सरजू बाबू :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में सितम्बर, 1972 में आयोजित राज्य उद्योग मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई, और उसमें क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : सितम्बर में दिल्ली में हुई राज्य (उद्योग) मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जिन प्रमुख विषयों पर चर्चा हुई तथा जो निर्णय लिये गये वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. इंजीनियरों के नियोजन की विशेष योजना:—

राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक वर्ष 1972-73 के लिये ब्यौरे-बार प्रस्ताव भेज दें ।

2. ग्रामीणी उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम :—

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में लगाई जाने वाली परियोजनाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के विषय में सभी सहमत थे । योजना आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया कि राज्य मंत्रियों की सामान्य इच्छाओं पर विचार करें व इस सम्बन्ध में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में परियोजनाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगायें ।

3. पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास :—

यह निर्णय किया गया कि विकास औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय तथा कुछ राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति का गठन, पिछड़े जिलों तथा क्षेत्रों के विकास करने हेतु ग्राम्युपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिये किया जाये ।

4. राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों तथा आशय पत्र का क्रियान्वयन :—

लघु उद्योग विकास निगम को दिये गये लाइसेंसों तथा आशय पत्रों के शीघ्रतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता को राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाये ।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों द्वारा ताम्र-पत्र लौटाया जाना

534. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने ताम्र-पत्र सरकार को लौटा दिये हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में ऐसा करने के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : भारत सरकार को किसी भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी ने ताम्रपत्र वापस नहीं किया है । किन्तु एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी ने कुछ प्रश्नों का स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था तथा स्पष्टीकरण मिलने तक वह अपना ताम्रपत्र हमारे पास ही छोड़ गया । उसके द्वारा उठाये गये प्रश्नों का अब स्पष्टीकरण उसे दे दिया गया है ।

औद्योगिक नीति में परिवर्तन

535. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री जंकर राव साबन्त :

क्या औद्योगिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की वर्तमान औद्योगिक नीति क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्तमान और विगत औद्योगिक नीतियों में क्या अन्तर है और परिवर्तन किन कारणों से किया गया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क). सरकार की वर्तमान औद्योगिक नीति वर्ष 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प में दी गई है ?

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**बैश में पिछड़ापन दूर करना**

**536. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**

**श्री शंकर राव सावन्त :**

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और उन्हें देश के अन्य भागों के बराबर लाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) और (ख), लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1102 दिनांक 2-6-1971 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया जाता है ?

**Suspended Office-Bearers of Ernakulam Telephone Exchange Employees Union (Kerala)**

**537. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Office-bearers of Ernakulam Telephone Exchange Employees Union (Kerala) were suspended and four others were transferred by the authorities;

(b) whether the P. & T. Staff in Ernakulam went on a tool-down strike on 24th July, 1972 and a massive work-to-rule against the alleged victimisation of the Office-bearers of the Employees' union; and

(c) whether Government have withdrawn the orders of suspension and transfer of the workers?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Two telephone operators were suspended out of which one was an office bearer of the Branch Union of the All India Telephone Engineering Employees Class III. In addition, 4 other telephone operators were transferred from one exchange to another in the same station.

(b) Most of the telephone operators at Ernakulam Auto Exchange and not "all the P. & T. staff stationed at Ernakulam" resorted to a stay in strike from 24th July, 1972 to 2nd August, 1972 and this spread subsequently to a few other office in the form of go-slow or work-to-rule. The strike arose in connection with the shifting of the dormitory of the Ernakulam Telephone Exchange from one room to another and the staff there physically prevented the shifting operations. There was no victimisation of the office-bearers of the union or any other member of the staff.

(c) Yes. The suspension has been withdrawn and the transfers postponed.

**अशोक पेपर मिल्स, बिहार के स्थानांतरण**

**से रोजगार की स्थिति पर प्रभाव**

**538. श्री राम भगत पासवान :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अशोक पेपर मिल्स के 60 प्रतिशत भाग के हायाघाट, बिहार से आसाम चले जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर बिहार में बेरोजगारी की समस्या और विकराल हो जायेगी ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** जी, नहीं। क्षेत्र में कच्चा माल उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मूल परियोजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका। संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी ने तब कारोबार बन्द कर दिया। नई योजना के अन्तर्गत, आवश्यक कच्चा माल अर्थात् लकड़ी को लुगदी उत्तरी बिहार की 40 मी० टन प्रति-दिन क्षमता वाली कागज परियोजना के लिए अस्म से संचरित की जायेगी। इससे 850 आदिमियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

#### Opening of Telegraph Sub-Division at Samastipur

539. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the public to open a Telegraph sub-Division at Samastipur (North Bihar); and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

#### Development of Hill Areas

540. SHRI M. M. JOSHEP: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to give special attention to the development of the hill areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the measures taken and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Planning Commission have constituted a Committee of Direction

for the development of the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission. This Committee includes the representatives of the State Government, Planning Commission and Ministry of Agriculture. On the recommendations of this Committee the State Government has initiated a number of surveys and investigations in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

A Hill Areas Cell has also been set up in the Planning Commission which will primarily be concerned with the undertaking studies which would help in the formulation of integrated plans for the hill areas of the Himalayan Region.

#### Quantum of Ex-gratia Payments to Former Rulers

541. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to pay a maximum of one year's privy purse under the scheme of *ex-gratia* payments to former Rulers; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of the scheme for payment of *ex-gratia* amounts to the former Rulers is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The *ex-gratia* payments will be made on a sliding scale and within certain maximum limits which have been carefully considered. Small former Rulers who constitute the majority will get comparative more e.g., those drawing below Rs. 15,000 are proposed to be paid eight times their privy purse. Likewise, those

getting between Rs. 15,000- and Rs. 50,000/- will get six to eight times. For those getting privy purses of more than Rs. 50,000/- the ex-gratia payments in respect of the first Rs. 50,000/- of privy purse will be on the above basis, and for the balance of the amount of privy purse an amount four times of this amount is proposed to be paid. Above Rs. one lakh, the ex-gratia payment will be limited to Rs. 5.30 lakhs which corresponds to the payment for those getting a privy purse of Rs. 1 lakh, but no one will get less than the amount equivalent to one year's privy purse.

**अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे का पूरा किया जाना**

542. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाने जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा होगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज्य निवास सिन्हा) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं/पदों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था किसी संकाय या सेवा की कुल संख्या से सम्बन्धित न होकर समय समय पर होने वाली रिक्तियों के अनुपात से की गई है। विगत वर्षों के दौरान, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के अनुपात में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है, उदाहरणतः वर्ष 1964 से आये, न केवल भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में बल्कि भारतीय तथा भारतीय केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भी जिनमें भर्ती भारतीय

प्रशासनिक आदि परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है, उसमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को उनके लिए आरक्षित सभी रिक्तियों में भर्ती किया जा रहा है। सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न सेवाओं/पदों में अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिनिधित्व में सुधार लाने के प्रयत्न पर बराबर पुनरीक्षण होता रहता है और इन सम्प्रदायों को उनके लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों के लिए पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के हेतु समय समय पर विशेष कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

**अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश, राज्यपाल, राजदूत, पब्लिक प्रॉडरटैकिंग के चेयरमैन आदि के पद पर नियुक्ति करने के बारे में विभिन्न संस्थाओं की भांति**

543. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के विभिन्न भागों से अनेकों सामाजिक व राजनैतिक संस्थानों ने मांग की है कि उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश, राज्यपाल, राजदूत और पब्लिक प्रॉडरटैकिंग जैसे उच्च स्तर के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को भी नियुक्त किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज्य निवास सिन्हा) : (क) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) ऐसे उच्च पदों पर नियुक्तियों का निर्णय केन्द्रीय तथा उच्च न्यायालय के आधार पर की जाती है। किसी भी क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए ऐसी नियुक्तियों में कोई आरक्षण नहीं है।

**Attack on the workers of Kalyani Spinning Mills and Saxby Farmer in West Bengal**

**544. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any letter from the Members of Parliament about the attacks on the workers of Kalyani Spinning Mills and Saxby Farmer in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of West Bengal were requested to inquire into allegations contained in such letters and take such action as may be found necessary under law in respect of them.

**Instructions to States to prepare fresh lists of Freedom Fighters**

**545. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued instructions to all the States to prepare fresh lists of freedom fighters after 15th August, 1972;

(b) if so, how many States have acted upon accordingly; and

(c) the number of additional names of old Senani and whether some bogus names have been struck off from the already prepared list and if so, the main features thereof, State-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Per capita income in the States**

**547. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is having any statewide as-

essment or estimate about the per capita incomes or consumption;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Planning Commission has any proposal to conduct a study in various State through the State Planning Boards or Commissions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) to (c) The Statewise information regarding per capita income and consumption as furnished by Central Statistical Organisation is contained in Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3686/72.]

**Human Sacrifice at Erangaon in Nagpur District**

**548. SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the incident of alleged human sacrifice at Erangaon in Nagpur District, Maharashtra held in August, 1972; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the culprit?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the State Government, provisional charge-sheet has been filed in the Court against 39 persons under sections 302, 330, 147, 148, 149 and 342 I.P.C. Two offences have also been registered against two public servants under Sections 201 and 218 respectively.



**Land Dispute between Tribals and Non-Tribals at Lakshminarayanpur, Tripura**

549. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific mechanism set up to go into the long-standing land dispute between tribal and non-tribals in Tripura; and

(b) whether Government have failed to settle the land dispute between tribals and non-tribals at Lakshminarayanpur, Tripura within the last seven years or so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State-Government.

**Effect of Restriction on Larger Industrial Houses**

550. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government are of the view that rigid restrictions on larger and monopoly industrial houses are detrimental to the rapid industrial growth and employment;

(b) whether they have urged the Central Government to make suitable statutory provisions in the fiscal laws to curb economic concentration and control effectively the operations of larger industrial houses to prevent them from indulging in malpractices and misuse under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). While addressing the conference of State Ministers of Industries at New Delhi recently, the Minister of Industry and

Labour of Maharashtra Government suggested a re-examination of the policy towards larger houses, in the light of the needs of industrial growth and particularly the development of backward areas. While all such suggestions from State Governments will be taken note of the overall policy of the Government will be governed by the essential socio-economic objectives including the prevention of concentration of economic power.

**Financial Assistance for the execution of Irrigation Projects in Drought Affected Areas**

551. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken a decision to provide adequate financial assistance for the speedy execution of major and medium irrigation Projects in the drought affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has identified such projects; and

(c) whether the Sri Sillam Hydro-Electric Project in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh has been included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. Major and medium irrigation projects ordinarily figure in the plan of various concerned States. For such State Plans financial assistance from the Centre is given in the form of block loans and block grants and is not related to any particular projects. In 54 drought-prone districts, the Centre is financing a drought-prone area programme which includes, among others, programmes for minor irrigation and medium irrigation projects. For individual drought-prone districts covered by this programme, a master plan is usually drawn up by the State concerned and is approved by the Ministry of Agriculture before funds are released.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The Sri-Sailam Hydro-Electric Project is purely a power project.

# Completion of Trials of the first Unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant

552. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trials of the first of the two units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant have been completed;

(b) if so, how far these trials have proved successful; and

(c) whether the supply has since started; if so, the areas to be covered under the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The trials for taking the reactor of the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant to criticality have been completed and the reactor has attained criticality on August 11, 1972. The commissioning activities have been successful and the experiments conducted have corroborated the correctness of assumptions made in the physics calculations. Further trials for the commissioning of the turbo-generator and for power production are now at an advanced stage.

(c) The power supply from the Station is expected to start in December, 1972 and will be fed into the Rajasthan grid for utilisation in the Northern regional system.

# Appointment of Air correspondents in Orissa

553. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 237 on the 16th August, 1972 regarding A.I.R. correspondents and state:

(a) the difficulties encountered by Government in appointing A.I.R. district correspondents in the five vacant posts in Orissa; and

(b) whether there is any possibility to fill up the vacant posts in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). There are no vacancies, for no posts of District Correspondents are formally created. The practice is to appoint part-time Correspondents in as many Districts as resources permit and as may be required from time to time. There are in fact Districts not only in Orissa but in other States too where there are no Correspondents, but the question of covering such Districts by part-time Correspondents in a phased manner is under consideration.

# Sale of property by former Ruler of Mysore

554. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since decided to permit the former Ruler of Mysore to sell his palaces; and

(b) if so, whether Government have revoked the inalienability clause in the merger agreement to permit the former Maharaja to effect the sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2369 on 16th August,

1972, in the Lok Sabha, the former Ruler of Mysore has asked for permission to dispose of three of his palaces as, in the inventory of private properties, these were shown as inalienable and to be preserved for use by the Ruler and his successors. The whole matter is still under examination.

#### **Payment of Bonus to P&T Employees**

555. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T employees and their Federations have demanded the implementation of Government orders regarding payment of bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No. The Federation of National P&T Organisations have made representation to the Chairman Pay Commission for payment of bonus to P&T employees and endorsed copy of the representation to the Chairman, P&T Board.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

#### **Report of the Commission appointed to investigate into the causes of Shahdara Riot**

556. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission appointed to investigate into the causes leading to the flare-up in Shahdara has submitted its Report;

(b) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether some of the police officials have been suspended; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Not yet Sir. The Commission is expected to submit its report by 31st December, 1972.

(c) and (d). A.S.I. Bakshih Singh, Head Constable Sujan Singh and Constable Dharam Pal were arrested in case FIR No. 1041 dated 18-8-1972 u/s 302/120-B I.P.C. Police Station Shahdara. Consequent upon their arrest, they were placed under suspension with effect from 19-8-1972.

#### **Manufacture of Radios and Transistors by Individuals**

557. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of persons are manufacturing radios and transistors in India without valid permits;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the action taken by Government against them; and

(c) the number of persons who have been issued licences to manufacture T.V. on regular basis, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No; excepting for large organised Scheduled Sectors falling within the purview of Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951, permits are not necessary for private parties for manufacture of Radios & Transistors.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Eleven persons have been issued licences to manufacture T.V. state-wise their details are as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh . . . .	I	M/s. Electronics Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.
2. Haryana . . . . .	I	Haryana State Development Corporation. Chandigarh.
3. Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	I	M/s. John. Prasad, Srinagar.
4. Kerala . . . . .	I	State Industrial Development Corporation Trivandrum.
5. Maharashtra . . . . .	I	M/s. Telerad, Bombay.
6. Mysore . . . . .	I	M/s. Remo Radio Engineering Co., Bangalore.
7. Orissa . . . . .	I	Orissa State Industrial Corporation, Bhubaneswar.
8. Punjab . . . . .	I	M/s. Punjab Development Corporation.
9. Rajasthan . . . . .	I	Rajasthan State Industrial Development Corporation, Jaipur.
10. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	I	State Industrial Development Corporation, Madras.
11. U. P. . . . .	I	M/s. J&K Electronics, Kanpur.

#### Token system for Public Call Offices

558. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to introduce a new token system for public call offices;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the financial commitment for introducing the new system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Such a proposal is under consideration.

(b) if so, the main features thereof; yet.

#### Breakdowns in Tarapore Atomic Station

559. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC

ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5698 on the 10th May, 1972 regarding review of the working of Tarapore Atomic Plant and state:

(a) whether there have been further break-downs after April 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There have been two prolonged outages (outages over four days) on Unit-I of the Station after its recommissioning on April 27, 1972. The details of these outages are as given below:

Sl No.	Date	Duration of outage	Nature	Cause
1	12-8-1972	125 hrs	Planned shut-down	Cable fault inside dry-well.
2	9-9-1972	354 hrs.	Planned shut-down	Steam leaks in drywell accumulation of radi active liquid wastes.

### **Declining Share of Wages of Workers in Private Sector**

560. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the 3 years from 1968-69 to 1970-71, there was a marked improvement in the profitability of the public limited private sector companies with manufacturing costs remaining practically unchanged;

(b) whether during the same period wages as a proportion of value had declined; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered ways and means of removing the hardship of workers resulting from the declining share of their wages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to a study based on the balance sheets of 290 large public limited companies, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, while profitability has increased between 1968-69 and 1970-71, costs of raw materials, stores, fuel and power have also increased, and have not remained unchanged.

(b) During this period, while wages, salaries and bonus as a proportion of the total value of production (in respect of the 290 companies analysed by the Reserve Bank of India) have declined slightly from 12.3 per cent to 11.7 per cent, total wage and salary payments have increased by 21 per cent.

(c) The period between 1968-69 and 1970-71 is too short, and the number of companies selected too few to warrant any definitive conclusions as to long term trends. Government have also accepted a higher minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent of annual basic pay, for industrial workers, which will

get reflected in the total compensation to employees next year.

### **Wrong pronounciation etc. in Bengali News Broadcast**

561. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: \*

(a) the Number of complaints against the distortion of language (Bengali) during news announcement and Yuvabani Programme as well as children's news and educational functions received from the daily newspaper-columnists as well as individual listeners during the last two months, i.e. from 24th August, 1972 to 23rd October, 1972;

(b) the nature of mistakes committed regarding pronunciation, spelling and write-up and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any positive steps have been taken to rectify such mistakes and whether the authorities regularly acknowledge the letters received from such complainants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) No direct complaints from listeners have been received by All India Radio during the period referred to in the question. However, there have been comments in the regular Radio column published by the Bengali daily, JUGANTAR.

(b) The comments range from the quality of News Reader's voice and the priority of news items in the bulletins to suggestions that Sub-editors should also be invited for writing news commentaries.

(c) The mistakes and defects pointed out are always looked into, and corrective action taken wherever necessary.

### **Detenus in West Bengal**

562. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of detenus in West Bengal (detained without trial) on 10th March, 1972 with break-up on the basis of political affiliation i.e. (a) Naxalite (b) Communist Party of India (Marxist) supporters (c) Congress supporters (d) other left party supporters (e) C.P.I. supporters (f) black-marketeers (g) anti-Social elements under the heads of detention under Maintenance of Internal Security Act; and

(b) the present number of prisoners in all the states in India detained under M.I.S.A. (State-wise break-up)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is awaited from the Government of West Bengal.

(b) According to information furnished by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, 2 persons were under detention in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Bihar, 4 in Gujarat, 2 in Haryana, 4 in Uttar Pradesh and 1 in Mizoram as on the 1st November, 1972. No one was in detention under the M.I.S. Act, 1971 as on that date in the States of Manipur, Mysore, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, L.M. & A. Islands and Pondicherry. Information in regard to the remaining States/ Union Territory Administrations is awaited.

**Attack on a Harijan Colony in Gandhinagar in village Khureji, Delhi**

564. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan Colony in Gandhinagar in Khureji village near

Shahdara (Delhi) was raided by armed dacoits on the 3rd October, 1972.

(b) whether there were earlier warnings given to the villagers on the proposed raid; and

(c) the steps taken to give adequate protection to such colonies of Scheduled Castes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes. The dacoits were carrying lathies.

(b) No.

(c) Armed and mounted police patrolling is being done daily in these areas which have mixed population.

**Central Government's reaction on the upholding of Mulki Rules of Andhra Pradesh by the Supreme Court**

565. SHRI SEZHIYAN:  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have consulted the Union Government on the situation created by the Supreme Court's decision on the Mulki Rules;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to bring in statutory measures in the matter; and

(d) if so, the nature of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Action to be taken on the Supreme Court decision is still under consideration of the State and Union Governments.

**Proposal from M.P. Government to Legalise 'Matka'**

566. SHRI SEZHIYAN:  
SHRI RANABAHADUR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government to legalise 'Matka';

(b) whether any other State where Matka game is prevalent has made similar request; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 'Betting and Gambling' is a State subject and the State Government is competent to legislate on the subject. However, as the proposal involves an important point of public policy, it is under the examination of the Central Government.

**Research and development in Paper Industry**

567. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been considering a proposal to set up an organisation to promote research and development in paper industry; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESH VAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The National Committee on Science and Techno-

logy has recently constituted a Committee to look into the need for setting up a Research and Development Board or a Central Research Institute for conducting Research and Development in the field of Paper and Pulp Industry. Final decision about the constitution of the Board will be taken after the receipt of their report.

**भूतपूर्व नरेशों के पास रखी पुरातन महत्व की वस्तुएं**

568. श्री हरी सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व नरेशों के पास रखी पुरातन महत्व की वस्तुओं और हथियारों को उचित मूल्य देकर खरीदने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय एजेंसी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) इनके संग्रह में रखी हुई ऐतिहासिक महत्व की बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं को विदेश भेजे जाने से रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालयों के लिए पुरातन महत्व की वस्तुओं की खरीद पर विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पहले ही एक कलाकृति क्रय समिति है। पुरातन वस्तु तथा कला निधि अधिनियम, 1972 में राष्ट्रीय महत्व की पुरातन वस्तुओं तथा कला-निधियों को चाहे उनका खोत कुछ ही हो, भारत में संरक्षण तथा किसी सार्वजनिक स्थान में प्रदर्शित करने के प्रयोजन से अनिवार्य रूप से उनके अधिग्रहण की व्यवस्था है। अधिनियम से पुरातन वस्तुओं के आन्तरिक व्यापार को नियन्त्रित तथा नियमित करने, अलग-अलग मालिकों अथवा व्यापारियों के पास रहने वाली निर्दिष्ट श्रणियों की ऐसी वस्तुओं के पंजीकरण तथा प्रलेखन को सुनिश्चित करने तथा अनुमति प्राप्त मामलों में पुरातन वस्तुओं तथा बहुमूल्य

कलाकृतियों का निर्धारित सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकृत प्राधिकारी अथवा एजन्सी के माध्यम से करने में सहायता मिलेगी ?

**पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु निर्धारित राशि का उपयोग न किया जाना**

**568. श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े राज्यों के विकास हेतु केन्द्र द्वारा निर्धारित राशि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विकास निधि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया है और प्रत्येक ऐसे राज्य के मामले में इस प्रकार की कितनी कितनी राशि अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है ; और

(ग) इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए क्या केन्द्र ने इन पिछड़े राज्यों को कोई निर्देश दिए हैं और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकारके निर्देश दिए गए हैं ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) से (ग) : औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय ने सम्पूर्ण चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की है जिसमें से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 10% का सीधा केन्द्रीय अनुदान अथवा सहायता योजना, 1971 तथा परि-बहन सहायता योजना, 1971 के अन्तर्गत खर्च किए गए व्यय को पूरा करने हेतु वर्ष 1972-73 (बजट) अनुमान के लिए 40 लाख रुपए का प्रवधान है। इस प्रावधान में से राज्यवार कोई प्रावटन नहीं किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों ने किसी किए गए वास्तविक अर्थ के बारे में अब तक नहीं बताया है, यद्यपि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक एककों को 10% की सहायता के लिए कुछ 45 लाख रुपए

से अधिक राशि सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकृत की है। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि यदि अब तक नहीं की है तो वे इस हेतु अपनी अलग बजट व्यवस्था करें, अथवा व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्रारम्भ में प्राकृतिक राशि अग्रिम धन प्राप्त करें और पात्र एककों को जितनी जल्दी संभव हो सहायता दें।

**स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर आजाद हिन्द फौज और भारतीय नौसेना के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को सम्मानित किया जाना**

**570. श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के कितने सेनानियों को सम्मानित किया गया है ;

(ख) इन सम्मानित व्यक्तियों में से (घ) कितने आजाद हिन्द के सैनिक (घा) कितने भारतीय नौसेना के 1945 में विद्रोह करने वाले अधिकार और (ई) कितने लम्बे कारावास भुगतने वाले व्यक्ति हैं ; और

(ग) इस अवसर पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितने नकद राशि दी गयी ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :** (क) और (ख) : भारत की स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ 15 अगस्त, 1972 से 14 अगस्त, 1973 तक पूरे वर्ष मनाई जानी है। 15 अगस्त, 1972 को दिल्ली में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ताम्रपत्र प्रदान करने के समारोह के अतिरिक्त राज्यों तथा मंच राज्य क्षेत्रों में सभी पात्र स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ताम्रपत्र प्रदान करने के समारोह समय-समय पर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। 14 अगस्त, 1973 तक पूर्णरूप से गुरुस्कार वितरण सम्पन्न हो जायगा। अतः स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को दिए गए ताम्र-



पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण सूचना 14 अगस्त, 1973 के पश्चात् ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(ग) ताम्रपत्रों के साथ कोई नकद राशि नहीं दी जाती है। किन्तु उन्हें यात्रा तथा प्रामाणिक खर्च दिए गए थे।

#### Riots in Dadri (Uttar Pradesh)

571. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the riots in Dadri in Uttar Pradesh on September 21 have been caused by the negligence of district authorities;

(b) the sequence of events that ended in rioting there; and

(c) the losses suffered by the villagers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the police, on receiving a report that beef was being sold, went to the place of occurrence and apprehended the accused. However, the circulation of some mischievous rumours that the case was being hushed up and, further, that some persons had been illegally confined, led to incidents of violence. The district authorities took the necessary steps to bring the situation under control. Preliminary estimate of damage caused amounts to about Rs. one lakh. There was no loss of any life. The State Government sanctioned relief amounting to rupees one lakh.

#### Report of Inquiry Commission on Communal Riots in Gujarat

572. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2450 on the 1st December, 1971 regarding the Report of Inquiry Commission on communal riots and state the action taken by Government on the findings and recommendations of the Commission appointed to investigate into Gujarat communal disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3687/72.]

#### लाइसेंस देना

573. श्री सरजू पांडे :

डा० रानेन सेख :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1972 से अब तक उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य-वार कुल कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से अब तक कितने प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर निर्णय हो चुका है;

(ख) जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों/आशय-पत्रों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है और उनमें से कितने लाइसेंस बड़े उद्योगगृहों को दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) बाकी प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सितेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1972 की अवधि में प्राप्त औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के आवेदन-पत्रों की राज्यवार संख्या दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 36883/72]

(ख) जनवरी, से सितम्बर, 1972 तक राज्य बार जारी किए गये लाइसेंसों और आशय-पत्रों की संख्या तथा बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों को दिये गये लाइसेंसों/आशय पत्रों की संख्या बिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3688/723]

(ग) सभी धर्मिणीत आवेदन-पत्रों को प्रविलम्ब निपटाने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय बतें जा रहे हैं।

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सत्याग्रह के दौरान गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

574. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या बृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर के महीने में भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा आरम्भ किये गये सत्याग्रह के दौरान राज्यवार कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ख) भ्रान्दोलनकारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या थीं और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एब० मोहसिन) : (क) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना पर आधारित एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) सत्याग्रहियों की मुख्य मांगों में मुख्य बृद्धि को रोकने के उपाय, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए राहत, ग्रामूल-भूमि-सुधार, बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ उपाय इत्यादि मांगें सम्मिलित थीं।

इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई समय-समय पर सदन में सम्बन्धित मन्त्रियों द्वारा बताई जाती रही है।

2416 LS.—7.

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टिप्पणी : शेष राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना अभी प्राप्ति है।

योजना मंत्री का रुस का दौरा

575. श्री सरजू पांडे :

श्री रघुनन्दन जाल बाडिया :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके नेतृत्व में एक दल नव सितम्बर, 1972 में रुस का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत रुस के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्योत्सना बाडिया) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Reorientation of Planning in U.P.

577. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the findings of the Central Study Team for U.P. that faulty planning is the cause of less production in food;

(b) whether instead of hydro-electric projects like Rihand, stress should have been given on thermal power projects;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to reorient the planning in U.P.; and if so, when this would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it has been received.

### Convening of The Meeting of the National Integration Council

578. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no meeting of the National Integration Council has taken place since its last meeting;

(b) if so, the reasons for not convening the meeting for such a long time; and

(c) when the next meeting of the Council is expected to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a), (b) and (c). Although the Council has not met since 1968, the Standing Committee as also other committees set up in this connection have held several meetings. The main recommendations of the Council and

the schemes approved by the committee have been implemented. The Division set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with various aspects of national integration is reviewing the implementation of the recommendations. The question of holding the next meeting will be considered in the light of this review.

### Nationalisation of Consumer Goods Industries

579. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, be pleased to state whether in view of the rising prices of consumer goods, Government propose to nationalise the sugar, textile and vanaspathi mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The decision to nationalise particular industry or adopt other regulatory measures may be taken by Government after considering the totality of the situation prevailing in the industry, of which the rising prices of consumer goods is one. Nationalisation is only one of the instruments available with the Government for control of an industry in the public interest. The expansion of the public sector, provision of taking over of industrial undertaking under the IDR Act, the regulatory provision of the MRTP Act, the control exercised by public financial institutions are some of the possible alternatives which can be applied singly or in combination to meet the situation in a particular industry. Whether these instruments should be used or nationalisation should be resorted to is a matter for decision by the Government on the facts and circumstances of each case. Government have appointed a Committee to consider the pros and cons of the question of nationalisation of sugar mills. Government have also recently issued an ordinance for nationalisation of a number of textile mills in the country.

**Assessment of Regional Disparities  
by Finance Commission**

580. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of PLANNING  
be pleased to state:

(a) the regional disparities according to the assessment of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether these have been increased; and

(c) the latest figures of per capita income. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI  
MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b).  
Planning Commission has not carried  
out any assessment of regional disparities.

(c) The latest figures of State per capita income as compiled by the State Governments are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3689/72].

**Nomination of the Staff Declared  
Surplus in Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office, Delhi to other Offices**

581. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4159 on the 30th August, 1972 regarding procedure being followed for redeployment of surplus staff in Central Surplus staff Cell, and state:

(a) whether the staff declared surplus from the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi, w.e.f. 31st May, 1972 (A.N.) was available for nomination to other offices;

(b) whether out of the above staff, six L.D.Cs. two U.D. Cs and two Stenographers were to be nominated to the office of Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi;

(c) whether one Upper Division Clerk and one Stenographer in the

general Category and three L.D.Cs belonging to Scheduled Castes were nominated to the above office w.e.f. 31st May, 1972 (A.N.) and 13th June, 1972, respectively;

(d) if so, the reasons for not nominating six L.D.Cs., two U.D.Cs. and two Stenographers to the above office; and

(e) whether any representation has been received from the aggrieved employees in this matter and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The vacancies reported by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi as available on the 1st June, 1972, belonged to the reserved category and only three L.D.Cs who belonged to the Scheduled Castes could be nominated to that office.

(c) Three L.D.Cs who belonged to Scheduled Castes were nominated to the above office w.e.f. 13th June, 1972. One U.D.C. and one Stenographer of the general category who were nominated to the above office on the 31st May, 1972 belonged to the earlier batch of surplus persons surrendered on the 15th May, 1972.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to parts (b) and (c) above.

(e) Some representations were received and rejected in view of the position indicated in answers to parts (b) and (c) above.

**Absorption of L.D.Cs declared surplus  
in the Regional Settlement Commission  
Jullundur**

582. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the employees in the grade of Lower Division Clerk

declared surplus from the office of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur, in May, 1970, were first nominated to the Offices of Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme, New Delhi, Post Master General, Ambala, Census Department, Chandigarh and National Saving Scheme, Jullundur;

(b) Whether their nominations were subsequently changed and they were renominated to the Offices of Central Excise, Chandigarh, CPWD, Ludhiana, Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala, and Regional Passport authority, Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, the reasons for changing their nominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir, except that none was nominated to the Office of the National Saving Scheme, Jullundur.

(b) and (c). The nomination was changed only in respect of 2 Lower Division Clerks and it was on compassionate grounds.

दिल्ली में पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टरों तथा भ्रारजपत्रित कर्मचारिों का निलम्बन, स्वाभाविक

583, श्री प्रो. लाल बरवा :

श्री मन्त्री कृपया कहे :

क्या यह पंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अगस्त मास में तथा उससे पहले के चार महीनों में कितने पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टरों तथा भ्रारजपत्रित पुलिस कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित/स्वान्तरण किया गया तथा इसके क्या कारण थे और उनके निलम्बन/स्वान्तरण की तिथियाँ क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामले में बाद में क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ख) उन निलम्बित पुलिसमैनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मासि लिमिटेड की

स्टेशन बैगन संख्या डी० एच० ए० 8851 पर लाठियों से हमला किया था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० ए० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) अप्रैल से अगस्त, 1972 तक के महीनों में निरीक्षकों तथा अन्य भ्रारजपत्रित पुलिस कर्मचारियों की, जिन्हें निलम्बित किया गया था, संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

(i) निरीक्षक 3

अन्य भ्रारजपत्रित पुलिस कर्मचारी 81

(ii) और वे जिनका स्वान्तरण किया गया निरीक्षक 43

अन्य भ्रारजपत्रित पुलिस कर्मचारी 1632

निलम्बन/स्वान्तरण के कारण, तारीख और की गई कार्यवाही सभा पटल पर रबेगये विवरणों 'क' तथा 'ख' में दो जाती है। [मन्त्रालय में रख दिये। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3690/72]

(ख) उप निरीक्षक हुकम चन्द और उप निरीक्षक सुरजीत सिंह। उन्हें मासि लिमिटेड की गाड़ी डी० एच० ए० 8851 पर पत्थर फेंकने की अनुमति देने के लिए निलम्बित किया गया। उप निरीक्षक सुरजीत सिंह पर इस गाड़ी में बंदा मारने का भी आरोप है।

देश के आर्थिक विकास के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का बयान

584. श्री प्रो. लाल बरवा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने 12 जुलाई, 1972 के प्रेस सम्मेलन में बताया था कि भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था में तथाकथित विकास चमत्कार से कम नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्वीरा क्या है और आर्थिक विकास की गति क्या है और निकट भविष्य में कैसे परिणाम निकलने की आशा है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बोरिया) : (क) जी हां। भारत सहायता क्लब (एंड इंडिया कान्सोर्टियम) की हाल की बैठक में जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये प्रधान मंत्री ने उनका उल्लेख किया। भारी बोझ के बावजूद भारत ने अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का जिस प्रकार संचालन किया, बैठक में उसकी भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा की गई।

(ख) कृषि क्षेत्र में जिस सन्तोषप्रद गति से वृद्धि हो रही है बैठक में उसकी भी सराहना की गई क्योंकि इससे भारत में अनाजों की स्थिति मजबूत हो गई है तथा भारतीय विशेषज्ञों की क्षमता स्थापित हुई है। अनेक सदस्यों ने खुले हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास पर संतोष प्रकट किया। औद्योगिक विकास की धीमी गति पर भी विचार किया गया और यह अनुभव किया गया कि यह समस्या कतिपय उद्योगों तक ही सीमित है।

कृषि, उद्योग और कराधान के सम्बन्ध में हाल में जो सुधारात्मक उपाय अपनाए गये हैं उससे आगामी वर्षों के दौरान अर्थ-व्यवस्था में और सुधार होने की संभावना है अतः कहां तक सुधार हो सका है, इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं।

#### Cases of suicides in the country

585. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
RADDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1965-70 the rate of increase in the number of suicides has been approximately four times the rate of growth of population as per survey conducted by his Ministry;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation from the entire population being exterminated with this rate of increase in the suicides in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Police is a State subject and it is within the sphere of the State Governments to take such steps as are necessary to check this trend. However the attention of the State Governments is being drawn towards this.

#### Agreement entered into with West Germany for developing peaceful uses of atomic energy

586. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into a five year agreement with West Germany, on the 5th October, 1972 providing for collaboration between the two countries in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy; and

(b) if so the progress achieved, so far, in this behalf?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement was entered into on 5th October, 1971.

(b) Since signing of the Indo-FRG agreement the Federal Republic of Germany have granted 12 scholarships to our scientists for studies/training in that country. Six of them have since completed training and returned to India and the other six are now undergoing training there. An Indo-German Seminar on

'Optimal Recycling of Plutonium' was held in Federal Republic of Germany in September 1972 which was attended by eight scientists of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. An Indian industrial Delegation consisting of 4 senior scientists of the Department of Atomic Energy also visited various industrial establishments in that country in October, 1972.

#### **Re-organisation of D. G. T. D.**

588. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to re-organise the Directorate-General of Technical Development; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no proposal as such to reorganise the D.G.T.D. The Government is, however, considering a proposal for strengthening the D.G.T.D.

#### **Sabotage activities in Kashmir by Foreign elements**

589. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of sabotage activities in the various parts of Kashmir by foreign elements; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) According to available information there has been no such incident in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise. However, the security agencies of the Central and State Governments are vigilant in this regard.

#### **Deputation of women I.A.S. Officers to Uttar Pradesh**

590. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has put forward a proposal to the Centre not to depute women IAS officers to the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). In June 1970, the Government of Uttar Pradesh proposed that women members of the Indian Administrative Service should not be allocated to the Uttar Pradesh Cadre of that Service. The proposal was not accepted by the Central Government. Subsequently, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have also revised their earlier views and have intimated that they have no objection to the allocation of women members of the Indian Administrative Service to the Uttar Pradesh Cadre.

#### **K.G.B. Activities in India**

591. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the brief sketch description of K. G. B. activities in India and the steps taken to curb these activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Government keeps a watch on the activities of Foreign Intelligence Organisations, including the K. G. B. However, Honourable Members will appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose the details of action to counter such activities.

# **Award on Chandigarh**

592. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:  
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's formula on Chandigarh was accepted by Punjab and Haryana Governments previously; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its rejections by the present Punjab Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). The decision regarding the future of Chandigarh was taken by the Central Government on the 29th January, 1970 and was communicated soon thereafter to the two State Governments. Neither of them has suggested any re-consideration of this decision.

## **Launching of an Indian Satellite from Russia**

593. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to launch an Indian Satellite from the Soviet Soil viz., Soviet Cosmodrome; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An important element in the Indian programme for Space Science and Technology is the development of indigenous capability for designing and fabricating complex satellites for a variety of purpose. In order to accelerate this programme an agreement

has been signed by the Indian Space Research Organisation with the Academy of Sciences of USSR under which a satellite designed and manufactured in India will be launched from a Soviet Cosmodrome with a Soviet rocket carrier.

## **Transfer of Administrative control of I.T.I., Hindustan Cable and Hindustan Telephone to P and T Board**

594. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to transfer the administrative controls of Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Cable and Hindustan Telephone to the Posts and Telegraphs Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on Posts and Telegraphs have made such a recommendation. The reasons for this transfer have been indicated in paras 5 and 6 of Chapter VI of their report; a copy of these paragraphs is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-3691/72]. A copy of the Administrative Reforms Commission's report has been supplied to the Parliament Library. The recommendations of the Commission are under Government's consideration.

## **बिहार के गया जिले से बीबी तथा पाकिस्तानी हस्तक्षेत्र एकड़ा जाना**

595. बी हुकम शर्मा कछवाह : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून और अगस्त, 1972 के बीच बिहार के गया जिले में भारी संख्या में



चीनी और पाकिस्तानी शस्त्रास्त्र पकड़े गए थे;

(ख) बरामद शस्त्रास्त्रों का इधोरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) से (ग) : राज्य सरकार से प्रेषित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Shortage of Paper

597. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of paper in the market;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) what remedial measures have been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The existing production of approximately 7.5 lakhs tonnes of paper just about matches the current demand although there are local shortages of low grammage paper sometime which are mainly due to speculative and unscrupulous trade practices. However, to meet the future demand, Government have launched a Crash Programme to augment the present production and have also issued Letters of Intent to various parties.

### Top posts lying vacant in Government of India

598. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many top posts in political, diplomatic and administra-

tive spheres are lying vacant in the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) for how long these posts will remain vacant?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

### P. & T. Facilities in backward areas

599. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of backward and neglected regions and areas have demanded continuance of their Pos's and Telegraph facilities in spite of the minimum target fixed for the revenue from these places;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to relax these targets for the benefit of the backward and neglected areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Postal facilities: Yes Sir. Such demands are being received off and on.

Telegraph Facilities: No such demands have been received by this Department from any backward or neglected regions or areas.

### Postal Facilities

(b) Postal facilities: To remove the existing regional imbalance, the present policy is currently under examination to see if any further liberalisation is necessary. In the meantime, orders have been issued not to

close down any post office opened in general interest during the 25th year of our Independence.

**Telegraph Facilities:** The policy for opening telegraph offices in backward areas on loss basis has recently been liberalised.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Complaint by daily "Gomantak" against administration of Goa**

600. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council of India has received any complaint from a daily "Gomantak" of Goa, under the Press Council Act, 1965 against the Administration of Goa State; and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received by the Press Council of India on January 28, 1971 from the editor of the 'Gomantak' complaining against the discontinuance of advertisements by the Government of Goa, Dama and Diu.

(b) The Council adjudicated the complaint on April 15 and 16, 1972, and, after considering the comments of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu on the complaint, expressed the opinion that the action of the Administration in withdrawing advertisements from the 'Gomantak' was unjustified and constituted a threat to the freedom of the Press. The Administration have since resumed the use of the daily for their advertisements.

12.2 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN KINGSWAY CAMP. DELHI

श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्यालियर) :  
अध्यक्ष जी कल रात किंगवे कैम्प पुलिस

ने बढ़ी ज्यादाती की है, लोगों को घरों में घुस कर पीटा है। 45 लोग घायल हो गए हैं, कुछ की हालत गम्भीर है और ऐसा लगता है कि किंगवे कैम्प में शाहदरा काण्ड की पुनरावृत्ति हुई है। पुलिस का काम लोगों की रक्षा करना है या लोगों को पीटना है? पुलिस का काम कानून को हाथ में लेना है या कानून की व्यवस्था बनाये रखना है? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस सवाल पर बहुत करने का मौका हैं। पुलिस ने इतनी ज्यादा ज्यादाती की है कि युवकों के इंटरनेशनल हाउस में भी घुस गये।

MR. SPEAKER: Will you be making a statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I will make.

श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी : पंतजी ने क्या कहा, मुझे सुनाई नहीं दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to make a statement on it to-day at 5.30 p.m.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECOVERY OF LETTER-BOMBS IN VARIOUS POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTRY

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिवरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रविलम्बीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और माननीय संचार मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ तथा उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस के बारे में अपना वस्तुस्थिति दें और हमारी जिज्ञासा की पूर्ति करें —

"देश के विभिन्न डाक-घरों में पत्र-बम बरामद किए जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उठाए गए पग।"

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : 6-11-72 को कोलाबा डाकघर (गम्बई में पत्रों की छाटाई करते हुए एक

[श्री शशि भूषण]

डाक कर्मचारी के हाथ में उनमें से इस तरह के एक पत्र के फटने पर वह कर्मचारी घायल हो गया। इस घटना की तुरंत बम्बई पुलिस को रिपोर्ट की गई। पुलिस इसकी तफतीश कर रही है। घायल कर्मचारी को अस्पताल में दाखिल कर दिया गया था और उसकी स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है।

देश के सभी डाकघरों को ऐसी हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं कि जिन डाक-वस्तुओं पर पत्र-म्ब होने का संदेह हो उन्हें छांट कर भ्रमण कर लिया जाये। डाक कर्मचारियों को यह भी कहा गया है कि जिन वस्तुओं पर संदेह हो वे उन पर बड़ी सावधानी से कार्रवाई करें और जब कभी इस प्रकार की वस्तुएँ जानकारी में आयें, वे राज्य के सी०आई० डी० विभाग और संबंधित जोन के मुख्य निरीक्षक (विस्फोटक) के कार्यालय के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

हमारे कर्मचारियों द्वारा सतर्कता रतने पर इस तरह की बम्बई में 42 और दिल्ली में 8 वस्तुएँ पकड़ में आईं। इन सभी मामलों में पुलिस तफतीश कर रही है।

श्रीमन् इस स्टेटमेंट के भोजन के बाद जो सूचना आई है, मुझे उस को भी यहां पर जोड़ने की इजाजत दें। कल दो और पत्र बम्बई में और 5 दिल्ली में इस तरह के मिले हैं। यह सूचना चूंकि बाद में आई है, इस लिये इस को यहां जोड़ रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां सब को दिखा दें कि कैसे होते हैं या यहां हाउस में मत दिखाइये, कहीं बाहर दिखा दें।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्सपर्ट्स यह कह रहे हैं कि वे खत हैबिल करने की चीज नहीं हैं, उन में रिस्क बहुत ज्यादा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो नहीं दिखाना चाहिये।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से ये बम-पत्र भेजे जाने शुरू हुए हैं, तब से एक गम्भीर समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। ये पत्र जिस को भेजे जाते हैं उसके लिए तो खतरा है ही, लेकिन रास्ते में या हवाई जाहज में बम चल जाय तो हाइजैकिंग से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक चीज है। आज सारे विश्व में इस ढंग के पत्र भेजे जा रहे हैं, हमारे देश से ही नहीं सारे देशों से ये पत्र आज अशान्ति का कारण बने हुए हैं—इन के पीछे कौन सा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय षडयन्त्र है, इसके पीछे कौन सी भावना है? कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यहां पर फिलस्तीन के लोग भ्राए हुए हैं, वे इस काम को करते हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। बेचारे शरणार्थी तो यहां विद्या अध्ययन करने आए हैं और हमारे देश की नीतियों को उन्होंने हमेशा समर्थन दिया है। फिलस्तीन के विद्यार्थियों ने बंगला देश की मान्यता के लिए यहां सब से पहले प्रदर्शन किया। वे बहुत सताये हुए और दुखी लोग हैं जिन को घर से बेघर कर दिया गया है। सा प्रदायवादी शक्तियों के द्वारा उन लोगों पर इस तरह का आशेष लगाना बहुत गलत काम है और मुनासिब भी नहीं है। लेकिन यहां के प्रखबारों में अभी एक चर्चा शुरू हुई है कि इस में उन लोगों का हाथ है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि चूंकि हम फिलस्तीन के शरणार्थियों के प्रति हमदर्दी रखते हैं, इस लिए उन को बदनाम करने के लिए यह साजिश की गई है और यह एक मिलीजुनी साजिश है जिस का हमारे लोगों पर कभी कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। जो लोग भारत को एक शान्तिप्रिय देश मान कर ऐसे कामों के लिए चुनते हैं, मैं उन से भी अपील करूंगा कि इस ढंग की कार्यवाहियां वे अपने देश तक ही सीमित रखें। हम तो शान्ति का सन्देश देते हैं, शान्ति का प्रेम-पत्र भेजते हैं, हम इस प्रकार के बम भेजने की कोई जिज्ञासा नहीं रखते।

जहां तक विदेशी एजेंसियों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने यहां जिक्र किया—मैं

उस का उल्लेख यहाँ नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहना का सोशल अफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट अपनी इंटेलेजेंस की हरकतों के लिए आज सारे विश्व में मशहूर है। उन को पता है कि लिन-पियाओ संसार में कहा चला गया, इस प्रकार की एजेंसियां या दूसरी एजेंसियां मिल कर इस बात की कोशिश करती हैं कि किसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य देश के साथ सम्बन्ध खराब हों, जिनके साथ हमारे अच्छे मैत्रि-सम्बन्ध हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें यह देखना है कि हम इस प्रकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घड्यन्त्रों के प्रति काफी सतर्क रहे और यह जानने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इन के पीछे किस का हाथ है।

पिछले दिनों लन्दन में हमारी तकरीबन प्रतिदिन 30 हजार चिट्ठियां और पारसल जाते रहे हैं। उन्होंने हमारी डाक वितरण करना बन्द कर दिया। वहाँ पर सारी दुनिया से चिट्ठियां जाती हैं लेकिन उन्होंने किसी और देश की डाक को बन्द नहीं किया (व्यवधान) . . . . मैं ब्रिटेन के खिलाफ बोल रहा हूँ तो इनको क्यों दुख हो रहा है? मैं जब भी किसी साम्राज्यवादी देश के खिलाफ बोलता हूँ तो इनको बुरा लगता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिटेन में जो हमारी इंडियन बैंक हैं उनको भी उससे गुप्तान हो रहा है। दूसरे देशों से ब्रिटेन में जो "पत्रबन्ध" चिट्ठियां आती हैं जैसे नीदरलैंड से, उनकी डाक को बन्द नहीं किया फिर भारत की डाक को क्यों बन्द कर दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनिया की जितनी बड़ी ताकतें हैं उन्हें इस सत्या को हल करने के लिए आपस में बातचीत करनी होगी और यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में इस प्रश्न को ले जाना होगा। अगर इस तरह से सारी दुनिया में डाक बन्द करनी है तो फिर हम बहुत गीठ चले जायेंगे और तब अंग्रेजी युग भी नहीं रहेगा। आज के युग

में जो देश शांति-चाहते हैं उनको मिलकर इसका फैसला करना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए उन्होंने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह चीज प्रायः न बड़े अन्यथा ग्राम जनता को भी यह बताना होगा कि पत्र कैसे खोलने चाहिए। बी आई पीज तो डाक नहीं खोलते लेकिन कई बार प्रेसमी के नाम से और कई मित्रों के नाम से पत्र आते हैं घोखे में लोग जल्दी में खोल लेते हैं। ग्राम तौर पर बी० आई० पीज० भी ऐसे पत्र खुद खोलते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या बी० आई० पीज को ऐसे लैटर्स जाते हैं प्रेसमी से।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** बी० आई० पीज० जो है उनको होशियार रहना चाहिए और ग्राम लोगों को भी पता करना चाहिए कि कैसे इससे बचना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम लोगों को वालन्टरी वेंसिस पर इसकी शिक्षा दी जाये ताकि इस इंग के पत्र भेजने वालों को पकड़ सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

**श्री हेमवती लम्बन बहुगुणा :** श्रीमन्, शशि भूषण जी जो खत खुद खोलते हैं वह खोलते रहें उसमें कोई खतरा नहीं है। उन्होंने जो सवाल उठाया है कि कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी उपलब्ध जानकारी अपने देश में है उसको एकत्रित किया है और उसके आधार पर जांच का काम शुरू किया है ताकि इसके जो दुष्-पष्ठानाम हैं वह प्रायः न प्राप्ते पावें, वह छंट जायें। हवाई जहाज वाली बात जो उन्होंने कही, मोभाग्य से अभी तक इस तरह की कोई

[श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा]

बात नहीं हुई है हमारे यहां कि इस प्रकार को कोई घटना हुई हो, हमारी हवाई डाक में कोई गड़बड़ चीज गई हो। फरवरी, 1971 को डायरेक्टर जनरल, सिविल एविएशन ने, कोई एक विदेशी जहाज किसी का दुनिया में कहीं गिरा, मैं उस जगह का नाम नहीं जानता, उसमें टाइम बम था तो हमारे डी० जी० सिविल एविएशन ने पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों को बुलाया और सलाह दी और तब से जितने इंस्ट्रक्शंस ये पोस्टल पार्सल और लेटर्स के सिलसिले में वह हम फालों कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने सलाह दी थी कि जो फारेन पार्सल होते हैं उनको 24 घंटे के लिए वईरेन्टाइन कर लिया जाये, भोजा मत जाये और वह हम कर रहे हैं। बाकी जो पहचान करने की सिलसिलेवार बातें बताई गई थीं उन पर भी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। इसलिए कोई खतरा नहीं है। यह बान सच है कि हमारे पास कोई मेटल डिटेक्टिंग नहीं है जिससे पता लगाया जा सके। दूसरे हमारे देश में अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि पत्र के साथ आलपीन लगा देते हैं, अब अगर मेटल डिटेक्टर हो तो वह शोर करने लगेंगा। मशीन के लिए आलपीन और बम में कोई फर्क नहीं होता है। ऐसी हालत में सभी पत्र खोलने पड़ेंगे और ये बड़ी तादाद में पत्र रुक जायेंगे। आज नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी में कुछ एक्स्पेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं। हमारे अधिकारी आज बँठ करके, एक इक्विपमेंट उनके पास है, उसको देख रहे हैं। यदि यह एक्स्पेरिमेंट सक्सेसफुल निकला तो उसको लेकर के हथ फोरन मेल के जो सेन्टर्स हैं जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, दिल्ली, वहां पर उसको लगा देंगे।

जहां तक इन्टर्नल बात है, सीमाव्य से भारत में इस तरह की बीमारी पैदा नहीं हुई है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह का स्केयर्स पैदा न किया जाये जिससे लोगों में भय पैदा हो जाये।

जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इंग्लैंड ने हमारे खत रोक दिये हैं तो हम क्या कर रहे हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि हर देश सिविलिटी की बातें करता है, वह करे। यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे देश से जो पत्र गए हैं, हमने जिस मात्रा में उनको पकड़ा है उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने विदेश मंत्रालय को सूचना दे दी है कि बं कृपा करके जिन देशों के नाम पत्र गए हैं उनके राजदूतों को, अगर वाजिब समझें तो सूचित कर दें। जहां तक लंदन में हमारे पत्र रुकने का सम्बन्ध है, हमने विदेश मंत्रालय से यह भी चाहा है कि बं पता करें इंग्लैंड के जरिये कि स्थिति क्या है, क्या नहीं है। अभी हमारे पास पूरी सूचना नहीं है इसलिए अखबारों की रिपोर्ट्स पर रिएक्ट करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। वहां से सूचना पाने के उपरान्त ही हम कह सकते हैं कि क्या करेंगे, क्या नहीं करेंगे। हमारे शशि भूषण जी ऐसी बड़ी जगह यू एन ओ में इसको ले जाना नहीं चाहेंगे, यह मामला ऐसे ही तय हो जायेगा।

जहां तक उन्होंने पूछा कि हमारे यहां कौन लोग इसको कर रहे हैं, सरकार के ऊपर कौन क्या कह रहा है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जब तक कि जांच हो रही है सरकार की तरफ से कुछ भी कहना सम्भव नहीं है। मैंने राज्य सभा में इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप में कहा था कि हम किसी को तबतक बोधी नहीं बता सकते जबतक कि अंतिम रूप से जांच का परिणाम न आ जाये। सरकार ने किसी पर भी कोई दोषारोपण नहीं किया है।

जहां तक कर्मचारियों को कम्पेनसेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां बकमेंट कम्पेनसेशन एक्ट बना हुआ है। जब इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना हुई तो अभी 6 तारीख को मैं श्री सावन्त को देखने बम्बई गया हुआ था। उनकी पूरी देखरेख और इलाज हो रहा है। ईश्वर ने उनको अभी नीकरी में रहने आशय छोड़ा

है केवल कुछ उंगलियों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। यदि इस प्रकार से किसी को कोई नुकसान पहुंचता है तो उसके डिपेण्डेंट को नोकरी, उसके मरने के बाद उसके परिवार का नाबालिग बच्चों को ट्रापर कम्पेनसेशन आदि हम जरूर देंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि इस हाउस की राय श्री शांति भाग जी के जरिये मालूम हुई और उससे हमें बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** (Berhampore): I do not have many questions to ask. This has occurred not only in our post offices and our mail but in several other countries. As far as I remember, it occurred first in the US, then in the Netherlands and also in Great Britain. Have our Government, particularly the P & T Department and the Ministry of Communications, put themselves in touch with the postal authorities of other countries, and are they in a position to come to some common finding with regard to its technical handling and also the political and other implications?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** This question about letter bombs is currently being discussed by the Universal Postal Union meeting in Berne.

Our representatives are already in Berne Switzerland, and they have the brief to deal with this question with their counterparts from the rest of the world to get first-hand information from these people. Simultaneously, we have requested the External Affairs Ministry to kindly instruct our ambassadors to get into touch with various countries as to the precautionary measures they are taking in relation to this situation. On hearing from them, it will be possible for us to do something positive.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वाडेव (गन्धर्व) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक पत्रों द्वारा हत्या की धमकी दी जाती थी, लेकिन अब स्वयं पत्र ही मृत्यु का कारण बन जाते हैं यह बड़े आश्चर्य का विषय है। कौन यह कोई नई बात

नहीं है। मैं इस के इतिहास को दोहराना नहीं चाहता कि पत्र बम कैसे और कब से बनने प्रारम्भ हुए, लेकिन यह कोई नये किस्म का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। विदेशों में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं 1947 से पूर्व और 1968-69 में पर्याप्त संख्या में हुई हैं। इस का मुख्य कारण फिलिस्तीनियों और यहूदियों का संघर्ष रहा है। इस सारी बात को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन इतनी बात अवश्य है कि हमारे यहां जब सर्व-प्रथम यह घटना घटी तो मेरा ध्यान उस घटना की ओर गया जो सिम्तबर में लन्दन स्थिति इजरायली दूतावास में इजरायली कृषि सलाहकार के साथ घटी और वह उस में मारे गये।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में केवल बम्बई और दिल्ली के बारे में बतलाया है लेकिन मेरे पास जो सूचना है उस के अनुसार अहमदाबाद भी जुड़ गया और इलाहाबाद भी जुड़ गया है। "नवभारत टाइम्स" में आज जो सूचना है उस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"मालूम हुआ है कि अमरेली जिले के श्री भाई लाल भाई मकान को विस्फोटक पदार्थ से भरा खनी पत्र प्राप्त हुआ। पत्र पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया है। पता किसी अखबार की कतरन से काट कर बिपकाया गया था।

बम्बई से प्रैस ट्रस्ट के समाचार में बतलाया गया कि है बम्बई में कल और आज दो और पत्र-बम बरामद हुए हैं। आज तक कुल 44 पत्र-बम पकड़े जा चुके हैं।"

यह घटना केवल बम्बई और दिल्ली की नहीं है। यह घटनायें और भी स्वानों में घट चुकी हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है, इलाहाबाद में

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

इस प्रकार की कोई घटना घटी है और आप के डिपार्टमेंट का कोई अधिकारी जांच के लिए इलाहाबाद गया हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में जा सूचनायें प्रखबारों के जरिये मिली हैं उन में कहा गया है कि जो सारा मेटैरियल खतों में प्राप्त हुआ है और जो इस प्रकार से भेजा जा रहा है वह किसी बैस्टर्न कंट्री से प्राप्त हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर उसके पास इस के बारे में क्या सूचना है। बैस्टर्न कंट्री से इस तरह का माल ला कर और हमारे देश में रह कर जो इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है उस के बारे में आप ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ताकि यहां रहने वाले कोई शरारती तत्व हमारे देश को बदनाम करने की दृष्टि से कोई इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही न कर सकें ?

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है मंत्री महोदय के विभाग ने केवल एक एक्सप्लोसिज एक्सपर्ट की सहायता की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कितने और एक्सप्लोसिज एक्सपर्ट नियुक्त करने वाले हैं ताकि विभिन्न शहरों में जो इस प्रकार की घटनायें घट रही हैं, और देश के दूसरे भागों में भी घट सकती हैं, उन्हें समय पर रोका जा सके ? इस सन्दर्भ में आप ने कितने संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा है ? यह घटनायें केवल कुछ शहरों तक ही सीमित नहीं है। अभी तो भाई लाल भाई पकान को ही पत्र बम मिला है, और लोगों को भी मिल सकता है। देश के किसी भी राजनीतिक नेता को मिल सकता है और उस की जान खतरे में पड़ सकती है। क्या इस के बारे में आप कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? क्या आप ने इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष परिश्रम पाने के लिए अपने कुछ अधिकारियों या कर्मचारियों को विदेशों में भी भेजा है या भेजने की योजना रखते हैं ? क्या आप ने सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ताकि जब आप के कर्मचारी इस प्रकार के पत्रों को ले या मोहर लगायें तो वह किसी इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना से प्रभावित न हों ?

जैसा अभी कहा गया है यू के में हमारी सारी की सारी डाक रोक ली गई है और वहां पर लंबी चौड़ी डाक इन्स्टी हो गई है। आज प्रखबारों के जरिये यह सूचना मिली है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह कितने ग्रंथ तक सही है और कितने ग्रंथ तक गलत है, लेकिन प्रखबारों में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है। जैसा कि 14 नवम्बर के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में लिखा हुआ है कि

"Though British official sources are silent on the traffic in bombs, there is strong suspicion that the plastic explosive used in them is made in an Arab country, which might be Libya, and transported to various countries through Arab diplomatic bags. A move is under consideration to raise the issue in the United Nations."

यह चीज यू एन ओ में उठने वाली है और कल के प्रखबार में कहा गया है कि इस बारे में साफ साफ आरोप है।

जैसा मैं ने प्रारम्भ में कहा, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, और अन्य व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मंत्री महोदय ने कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ? इस प्रकार के कोई यन्त्र आदि भी आप के पास नहीं है। शायद एक घाघ मशीन कोई आप ने भंगवाई है, उस के जरिये कुछ आप देखते हैं। लेकिन कोई एक्सपर्ट वगैरह आप के पास नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कितने एक्सपर्ट नियुक्त करने वाले हैं और इस के बारे में यदि आवश्यक हो तो कितनी प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित करने का विचार रखते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के नेताओं और दूसरे लोगों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से आप ने क्या किया और कौन कौन से ऐसे समुचित कदम उठाये हैं या प्रभावी व्यवस्था की है जिन से इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकी जा सके ? संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने के लिए आप ने या आप से सम्बन्ध दूसरे मंत्रालयों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि

हमारे देश की बदनामी न हो और देश में रह कर लोग यहां से बम दूसरी जगहों को न भेज सकें और लोगों की जानों को खतरा न पैदा कर सकें ।

**श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा :** अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के आखिरी भाग से शुरु करता हूँ । मैं उन्हें और इस सदन को आपके द्वारा यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट पूरी कोशिश करेगी कि हमारी भारतीय जमीन का इस्तेमाल कोई भी आदमी चाहे वह कैसा भी हो, इस तरह के कुकृत्यों के लिए नहीं कर सकेगा । होम मिनिस्ट्री पूरी तरह से चेष्टावान है कि संदिग्ध लोगों को भ्रमवा संदिग्ध जमातोंको, जो भी हों, उन्हें पकड़े । वह लोग कौन हैं इस को भी जानने की वह चेष्टा कर रही है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस का पता भी चल जायेगा ।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, जिसमें उन्होंने किसी विदेशी फैसले का हवाला दिया कि बम कहां का बना हुआ है, हम किसी दूसरे की राय से प्रभावित नहीं होंगे । उन रायों में राजनीति को ला कर भागे बढ़ाने की कोशिश भी हो सकती है । भारत तो अपने ही निष्कर्षों पर कुछ राय बना सकता है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** उन पर मेड इन तो लिखा होगा ?

**श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा :** ऐसी चीजों में मेड इन नहीं लिखा होता है । हमारे एक्सप्लोसिव्स विभाग के— मैं इतना कहूँ कि पोस्ट ऑफिस टेलिग्राफ विभाग में कोई एक्सप्लोसिव्स विभाग नहीं है— केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो एक्सप्लोसिव्स का महकमा है उस में चीफ इनस्पेक्टर एक्सप्लोसिव्स होता है उन के मातहत सारे देश को 16 सर्किलों में बाटा गया है । प्रभर असस असस विभाग अपने एक्सप्लोसिव्स विभाग

खोजने लगे और उन में इन्स्पेक्टर रखने लगे तो मुझे को पूरी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने मातहत लेनी पड़ेगी और इस तरह से सब मंत्रालयों को करना होगा । यह तो सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन जो एक्सप्लोसिव्स विभाग है जिसे मैं एक्सप्लोसिव्स एक्सपर्ट रहता हूँ, उन के इन्स्पेक्टर की मदद हम लेते हैं । एक्सप्लोसिव्स डिपार्टमेंट के जो चीफ इन्स्पेक्टर आफ एक्सप्लोसिव्स हैं उन्होंने एक बात यह कही है कि यह बम हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बन सकता है, दूसरी बात यह कही है कि वह वह किमोछोटे कारखाने में नहीं बन सकता है, यह बड़े ही हाईली सोफिस्टिकेटेड तरीके से ही बन सकता है । उस को जिस देश ने बनाया है अभी इस की कोई प्रतिम रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है । इस लिये किसी पर लांछन लगाना वाजिव नहीं होगा । न केवल यह वाजिव नहीं होगा, यह अनुचित होगा ।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** इस को बनाने के लिये कोई बड़ा कारखाना चाहिये ?

**श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा :** इस के लिये बड़े कारखाने का सवाल नहीं है । इसके लिये हाईली सोफिस्टिकेटेड मशीन की आवश्यकता होगी जो कि इस को बना सके ।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न पूछा कि हम ने इसे सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि इन बमों से किसी को नुकसान न पहुंच सके, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बतला सकता हूँ कि हम ने इसके लिये कदम उठाये हैं । इस प्रकार के बम किस तरह बनाये जाते हैं इसके बारे में हमारे एक्सप्लोसिव्स एक्सपर्ट ने बतलाया है कि अगर किसी जगह में बम जाना है तो उस की मोटाई कम से कम 3 मिलीमीटर होनी चाहिये और दूसरे उस का वजन 50 से 70 ग्राम के बीच होनी चाहिये । होम मिनिस्ट्री बाकी कह रहे हैं कि इस से आगे



### [श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा]

मत बतलाओं, लेकिन मैं इस लिये बतला रहा हूँ कि इस से एक स्केयर फैलने का डर है। इतना मोटा खत होना चाहिये, इस से कम में बम में जवा सम्भव नहीं है। इस तरह से खत की मोटाई और उस के वजन में हम जान लेते हैं कि उस में बम हो सकता है या नहीं और उस में कोई खतरा है या नहीं।

बम दो किस्म के होते हैं। एक वे जिन में मेटल डेटॉनेट करता है और एक वे जो बिना मेटल के भी होते हैं और प्लास्टिक डेटॉनेट करते हैं। पर मोटाई में दोनों को ही रहना पड़ता है, जो एर्रेजमेंट उसके अन्दर रखने का है। इसकी मैं ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन उस एर्रेजमेंट में मोटाई वह पाई जाती है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि हमने क्या स्टेप लिए हैं। अपने कर्मचारियों को चाफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ एक्सप्लोसेज के यहां ट्रेनिंग के लिए हमने भेजा है। चौदह घादमियों की ट्रेनिंग अभी तक कार्रवाई है। उन्होंने बताया है कि जब कभी इस तरह का शक हो जाए तो क्या करना चाहिये। ये लोग बम्बई और दिल्ली इन दो जगहों में फारेन जो डाक है उसकी जांच करने के लिए रख दिये गए हैं। ये थोड़ा ऊपर के लेवल के लोग हैं, सर्टर के ऊपर हैं। इंस्पेक्टर भी अब उसको देखेंगे ताकि हैडल करने के लिए ज्यादा ज़िम्मेवार घादमी भी उस में इनबाल्व हो जाएं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बड़े बड़े नेताओं के पास बहुत चिट्ठियां घाती हैं, उनका क्या होगा? मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी नेता को या किसी भी भारतीय राजनितिक को या किसी भी भारतीय सिटिजन को, हमारा पूरा

प्रयास है कि कोई खतरे वाली चीज न जाए। मैंने राज्य सभा में कहा था और यहां मैं उसको दोहरा देता हूँ कि 1 करोड़ 80 लाख डाक रोज हम हैंडल करते हैं और इस 1 करोड़ 80 लाख में कोई शरारती घादमी कुछ कर देगा तो उसकी शरारत को पकड़ने की हम भरपूर कोशिश करेंगे। फिर भी हो सकता है कि कोई शरारत हो जाए लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ और मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि भारत में ऐसा कुछ नहीं होगा। हमारे दोस्त ने अभी कहा कि यह चीज अमेरीकी में हुई है, इलाहाबाद में भी हो गई है। इलाहाबाद की हमारे पास कोई खबर नहीं है। उन्होंने भी इसको पड़ कर बताया नहीं है। इलाहाबाद तो आपकी दया से और ईश्वर की दया से इस समय सुरक्षित है। वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ। अमेरीकी का जहां तक ताल्लुक है हमारे पास उसकी अभी सूचना नहीं है? सुबह अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा है और उसके बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी करने की कोशिश करेंगे। सदन में जब आज मैं आया तब तक सूचना नहीं मिली थी। सूचना मिलने के पहले कुछ कहना मेरे लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सैंसर पत्र करने का अच्छा मौका और मिल गया है।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : अब तो आपको भी डर नहीं होना चाहिए। सैंसर करने तो खद ही डर ही उग, जायेंगे। यह तो आपकी गारंटी हो गई।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि दूसरे देशों ने इसे में क्या क्या प्रगति की है, क्या क्या काम लिया है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रगति इतनी की है कि जहां हमारे यहां पार्सलों में आज तक कोई बम नहीं पाए गये वहां दूसरे देशों में पार्सलों में बम फट भी चुके हैं और घादमी भी मर चुके हैं हम अपने यहां पार्सलों की जांच अच्छी तरह कर रहे हैं, चिट्ठियों की जांच अच्छी तरह

कर रहे हैं, और मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि हर प्रकार की बचत का हमने बन्दोबस्त कर लिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवय (मुरेना) :

गिरफ्तार कितने हुए हैं, इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। पकड़े कितने लोग गये हैं।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Whether the minister wants it or not, there is a little sense of panic inside the country, mostly among the postal employees and other sections of the population also. The minister said that the letter bomb, whether metallic or plastic, is not made in India. So, it must have been sent from outside. We have so many intelligence departments going through so many things. For the last 10 or 15 days this is going on. It started in Bombay and came to Delhi. Nobody knows whether it will go to other places or not. According, to Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, it is travelling to other places also. If it goes beyond Delhi, naturally there will be terrible panic inside the country and people will not be satisfied by the minister's statement that the civilian population or the people who get letters inside the country need have no fear.

No one would listen to this advice or assurance. How is it that the Communications Ministry is not pressurising the Home Ministry to gear up its intelligence department to find out how this is happening and who are responsible for it so that they can take some remedial measures? Secondly, since this is happening in other countries also, as we have seen from the newspapers what steps have been taken by the External Affairs Ministry and Home Ministry to get the co-operation of Interpol and the International Postal Union? Even though this is happening for the last fifteen days, they have not been able to find out the source. That shows that there is clear failure on the part of the intel-

ligence department of the Home Ministry. Without divulging any of the secrets of the Government of India, we want to be assured as to how government is proceeding in this direction and whether all the possible steps have been taken.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I can assure my hon. friend that the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs have taken adequate steps to move in the direction indicated by him. As he has himself mentioned, I would not like to divulge much of the work done by us. But one part of the story I can mention, because it has already appeared in the press. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been looking into the entire matter and Interpol has also been involved in this. We are expecting to reach our conclusions after the Home Ministry have made a clear assessment of the situation. This involves not merely letter bombs but so many other things. Therefore, it will not be correct for me even to allude to those factors which resulted in the use of letter bombs. A number of people and institutions are involved and those who are involved in it have used a very high degree of sophistication in the process of bringing them into the country. Therefore, we should not treat it as a mere failure, because there has not been a country in the world from which it has not been possible to smuggle out these letters. While mentioning this, I am not trying to run down other countries; I am only simply mentioning that letters from other countries have resulted in the death of diplomats and other people. But so far we have been able to isolate the letters, thanks to the advice given by our explosive experts and also the caution the P&T workers have really brought to bear into this. I can assure the House that the P&T workers are the most dedicated workers who will rise up to the occasion in times of national needs. I am not deriding other sections of workers but I want to say that the P&T workers have tremendous capacity. They refused to leave those areas which were

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:**

bombarded by Pakistanis when almost all other civilian departments vacated the area. These are dedicated people and I am more than hopeful that they will continue to discharge their duties fearlessly and as intelligently as they have done, without much harm to them except, unfortunately, the incident which occurred the other day.

The Home Ministry is taking active interest in this matter. Nobody would be found sleeping over this matter. This is a matter to which the Government attaches the highest importance.

So far as inland letters are concerned, I would again appeal to the hon. Members to help us to remove this unnecessary scare which may otherwise prevail. So far as this is concerned, we are taking all possible physical steps to check things without detriment or delay to the movement of the mail, at the same time eradicating all chances of risk involved without such a check. Finally, I would say, we will be in a position soon to fix responsibility and see how it has happened.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** (Kangra): Today morning's news is that 44 bombs have been discovered so far and, if I am not wrong, for the last six months, this has been going on. The Minister of Communications is a very efficient Minister; he is one of the few who are efficient. But in spite of his efficiency, 44 bombs have been discovered in India and not a single culprit has been caught. That is a sad commentary.

In England, there is a news of 14th that 20 bombs, all mailed from India, have been discovered and so far about five Britons have been injured. In spite of the facts which are available that these are not manufactured in India, we have not been able to find out the source and catches the culprits.

I have got a few questions to ask from the hon. Minister. Firstly, I want to know when was the first bomb discovered by the Department and how much more time it will take to bring

the culprits to book. Secondly, I want to know what is the penalty provided under the law for the persons who are mailing these bombs and killing innocent persons. What is the penalty for persons if they happen to be Indians and what is the penalty if they happen to be foreigners? If the penalty is found inadequate, will he make it so harsh that nobody dares to use India as a base for this nefarious activity?

Thirdly, I want to know how many persons have been injured so far, how many Indians and how many foreigners, from the bombs which have been mailed from India or in detecting the bombs.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I am grateful to the hon. Member for complimenting me. Dr. Pandeya wanted me to run the Explosives Department. He wants me to run the Home Department also. I am sure, he will appreciate that the Home Ministry is at it. With the best of intentions, it is not always possible to have this type of international racket or mischief pinpointed so quickly. Therefore, he should not be rather unhappy about the situation.

The first bomb was detected when it exploded in the Colaba Post Office on the 6th November. On the 9th, I myself was in Bombay and I discussed the whole matter with them. The C. B. I., the Interpol, everybody has since been alerted. Everybody is at work.

He has asked me what is the penalty provided under the law for such culprits who indulge in these nefarious activities. The number of laws are involved. There is the Explosives Act. You cannot misuse explosives and use explosives that way. The Indian Penal Code is involved because it is the intention to kill somebody to whom it goes. There is the Postal Law also. The Postal Law does not allow any such thing being done. All these laws are involved. Therefore, the punishment will have to be determined in accordance with the evidence available at the time of charge-

sheeting the case before a court of law.....

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):**  
First, you have to catch somebody.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Yes; he is right. Then only, you can fix the charge-sheet that it was he who did it and so on and so forth. As my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, said, the first step is to apprehend the person concerned and then fix the responsibility and proceed in the matter. This Department is not going to convict anybody. It is the court which is to determine what should be the conviction if at all, at sometime, we are able to catch hold of the culprit.

He says that there were 44 bombs in Bombay. I myself said 42; that was till yesterday; yesterday night information came about two more; that was, after I had sent the statement to the Secretariat. Therefore, it is true that the number is 44. But the injured person is only one in the whole country. Outside the country we have no firm information. Papers are saying different things. But I am not prepared to accept anything till we get a communication. The postal organisation of Great Britain, till this day, has not written to us anything about our mail or about letters sent through us in which something has happened to the citizen of U. K. Therefore, I am not able to say whether our letter has hurt anybody outside this country. But, in this country, I would again repeat, only one person has been involved, whose three fingers have been exploded. He is recovering by God's grace and I am sure he will be alright and fit for duty soon.

The hon. Member has also said that so many days have passed by and yet we have not been able to fix the responsibility. Crimes of this nature take years not only in this country but the world over. Even with the very high degree of knowledge in detective methods, many countries fail even to detect some crimes. I am not

sure what will happen to this crime, but we are trying our best.

12.47 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## INDIAN TELEGRAPH (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 545 in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. (Placed in Library. See LT-3663/72).

## NOTIFICATION UNDER ARMS ACT AND ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**  
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Arms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1011 (A) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959 (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3664/72).
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
  - (i) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 401 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3667/72).
  - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1972, publi-

shed in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1972. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3668/72].

- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 438 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3669/72].
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 439 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1972 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3670/72].
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3671/72].
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1247 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3665/72].
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1248 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3666/72].
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1351 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1972. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3672/72.]

- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1352 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3673/72].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):

I have to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1972.
- (2) The Fourteenth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378 (E) in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 1972.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3605/72.]

**REVIEW AND REPORT OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., FOR 1970-71 AND REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1969-70**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of Indian Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3605/72].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 under sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, along with the Statistical Statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3662/72].

12.49 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

*Eighteenth Report*

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SEVENTEENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th November, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th November 1972".

*The motion was adopted.*

12.50 hrs.

**MATTER UNDER RULE-377 PAY COMMISSION REPORT**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have permitted me to raise one important issue concerning the entire Central Government employees.

We have told that the Pay Commission has asked for more time for submission of their final report. Perhaps, they would like to submit it by the end of February 1973. You are aware, Sir, that the Central Government employees are extremely disgruntled with the abnormal delay which the Pay Commission has already taken. It is almost three years and still they are unable to submit the report. Yesterday, hon. Minister, Shri K. R. Ganesh, made a statement in the other House assuring that the report would be submitted by the end of this year. I would only make this request to you and through you to the Minister of Finance. Unless the report is submitted latest by the end of this month, it cannot be implemented from December because Government would take some time to consider the report. Unless orders are issued in the month of December on the recommendations of the Pay Commission, they

[SHRI S. M. BANERJEE]

will not cover those cases who are on the verge of retirement or who have retired in the years 1972 or 1971. Even after three instalments of relief, the minimum wage of a Central Government employee is only Rs. 170 whereas in the public undertaking it is Rs. 205 to Rs. 240. Both the employees serve the same Government, and I am surprised how this disparity exists. I hope, the Pay Commission will rectify it.

My another request is that the Pay Commission should be asked to recommend that their recommendations should be applied retrospectively. Otherwise, they will not cover the cases of 43,000 or 44,000 employees who have already retired in the year 1971 and who are retiring by the end of this year also, i.e., 1972. So with these words, I request that because the Central Government employees are already very much agitated on this issue and I do not want to have an all-India agitation on this, the Pay Commission should be asked to submit its report latest by the end of this month and it should be implemented in the month of December 1972 in consultation with the Employees' organisations. I request that the hon. Minister of Finance should reply to my point.

श्री कृष्णचन्द कच्छाय (मरेना)  
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में अनेक बार इस बारे में कहा गया है। जान बूझ कर इस मसजे को टाला जा रहा है। श्रम मंत्री ने बार बार आश्वासन दिया है कि दिवम्बर तक रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ  
BAHADUR): Let me assure the hon. Member that no extension of time has been requested for by the Pay Commission so far. According to the indications available to us, we hope that the Pay Commission is likely to submit its final report by the end of the year.

As regards the effective date from which this will be applicable, I am sure that the Commission in its report itself will indicate the date from what its recommendations will become effective, and the views and the wishes of the employees are known to the Commission.

12.52 hrs.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI T. A. PAI): I present a state-  
ment showing Supplementary Dem-  
ands for Grants in respect of the  
Budget (Railways) for 1972-73.

#### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI T. A. PAI): I present a  
statement showing Demands for Ex-  
cess Grants in respect of the Budget  
(Railways) for 1970-71.

12.53 hrs.

#### LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up  
further consideration of the Lime-  
stone and Dolomite Mines Labour  
Welfare Fund Bill.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha to continue his  
speech.

We have already taken 40 minutes.  
The balance time available is 50  
minutes. We have to finish it. There  
are not many speakers.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur): I had asked for a refer-  
ence to an issue, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow it.

श्री भोगन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के बारे में जो मैंने कहना शुरू किया था वह यह था कि इस को लागू करने में इन् दि विसिटिःट ऐंड प्रेमिजेज आफ दि माइन्स जो है इस के बदले में अगर यह नहीं रखा जाता है कि उस माइन् का या उस के ओनर का या अंडरटेकिंग का जो भी प्वाइंट अनलोडिंग और लोडिंग का हो या जो रिपेयर का हो, वह प्रेमिजेज के बाहर भी हो तो उस पर भी यह लागू हो, यह अगर आप नहीं करते हैं तो जिस इलाके में दस मील बारह मील पर यह काम होता होगा वह इलाका छूट जायगा और मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय अपना जवाब देने से पहले इस का समावेश इस में करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

एक बात और जो मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि उद्देश्य में कहा गया है कि जो भी कार्यखानों के मालिक या राज्य सरकार श्रम कल्याण के लिए करती है उस के स्थानपर यह विधेयक नहीं है बल्कि उस की पूर्ति के लिए है, उस के अलावा है, उस के पूरक के रूप में है। मगर जो कुछ इस विधेयक की धाराओं में हैं उसमें कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिस से न सिर्फ उस का स्थान ये ले लेती हैं बल्कि यह रुपया जो आप वसूल करेंगे एक रुपया टन के हिसाब से वह रुपया फिर मालिकों के हाथ में चला जायगा। इसीलिए मेरा यह आग्रह है कि जैसे पृष्ठ 3 पर यह दिया गया है।

“(b) to grant loan or subsidy to a State Government, a local authority or the owner of a limestone or dolomite mine, in aid of any scheme approved by the Central Government for any purpose connected with the welfare of persons employed in limestone or dolomite mines;

(c) to pay annually grant-in-aid to such of the owners of limestone or dolomite mines who provide to the satisfaction of the Central Government welfare facilities of the prescribed standard for the benefit of persons . . .”.

मालिक लोगों को यह रुपया आप दे देगे सहायता के रूप में अगर आप संतुष्ट हो जाएंगे कि श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए उन्होंने खास किस्म के काम किए हैं और वह संतुष्टि आप को कैसे होगी? अधिकारियों के प्रतिवेदन से कि उन्होंने ऐसा काम कर दिया है, इसलिए जो रुपया आप श्रमिक कल्याण के लिए ले रहें हैं वह रुपया फिर उन्हीं मालिकों की जेब में दे देंगे उस काम के लिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सप्लांट करने के खिलाफ आप के उद्देश्य में दिया है, यह सीधा सीधा सप्लांट करता है। दरअसल वह सलशट भी नहीं होगा, मालिक बिना काम किए हुए पैसा खा जाएंगे। इसीलिए मैं यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें। मालिक अपनी समझ के मुताबिक श्रमिक कल्याण के लिए कुछ करते हैं और अधिकारी प्रतिवेदन दे बेते हैं तो यह रुपया सहायता के रूप में उन्हीं का दे दिया जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी बड़ी खतरनाक बात है और इस का स्थान इस विधेयक में रहना बहुत ही गैरमुनासिब होगा। यह श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए नहीं होगा। यह खान मालिकों के कल्याण के लिए होगा और खास तौर से तब जब धारा 5 की उपधारा (2) (सी) के मुताबिक राज्य सरकार को यह सहायता नहीं दी जायगी। यह सिर्फ खान मालिकों को दो जायेगी। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रुपया जो लिया जायगा श्रमिक कल्याण के नाम पर वह मालिकों की जेब में चला जायेगा और इसको हटाए वगैर इस को श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए कहना भी उचित नहीं होगा।

इसी संबंध में मेरा आग्रह है कि इसमें जो सलाहकार समितियों के गठन का प्रावधान किया गया है उसमें एक तिहाई मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि, एक तिहाई श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि और एक तिहाई सरकार के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे। तो जिस पृष्ठ भूमि में मालिकों को यह रुपया सहायता के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है उस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं नहीं समझ रहा हूँ कि



[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

इस तरह की सलाहकार समिति में खान मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों की क्या आवश्यकता है? क्योंकि खान मालिकों के कल्याण के लिए यह विधेयक नहीं ला रहे हैं, यह पैसा खान मालिकों के कल्याण के लिए नहीं वसूल रहे हैं, यह श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए वसूल रहे हैं और जो अधिकांश जगहों में श्रमिकों के संगठनों में, ट्रेड यूनियनों में फूट है, बहुत जगह श्रमिक असंगठित हैं, खास कर छोटी छोटी जगहों में वह बिल्कुल असंगठित हैं, तो वैसी हालत में मालिकों के आदमी उन के अंदर अधिकांश में आ ही जाएंगे और फिर एक तिहाई मालिकों की तरफ से आएंगे, इस तरह से व्यवहारतः वह मालिक सलाहकार समिति हो जायगी। तो मेरा आग्रह है कि इस में से कम से कम मालिकों के एक तिहाई प्रतिनिधि का भाग हटा दिया जाय और दो तिहाई श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि इस में आएँ। यह नहीं होगा तो किस उद्देश्य के लिए यह रखा गया है उस उद्देश्य का हनन इससे होता है। इन धाराओं के चले उस उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती है।

तो इसी पृष्ठभूमि में यद्यपि इसका दायरा सीमित है, मेरा आग्रह है कि पहले के कुछ कानूनों में यह बातें थीं इसी लिए इस में भी इस को रखा दिया गया है, तो पहले जिन हलतों में यह बातें थीं, वह हालत आज बदली हुई है और श्रम मंत्री भी चाह रहे हैं कि श्रम का स्थान ऊंचा हो यद्यपि बहुत ज्यादा ऊंचा इस पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में न वह कर सकते हैं और न आज की जो हमारी गठित पार्लियामेंट है वह कर सकती है, मगर कुछ एकाध कदम भी आगे बढ़ाया जाय तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि इस विधेयक में परिवर्तन किया जाय जिस से इस को कम से कम श्रमिक कल्याण का विधेयक हम कह सकें। इतना ही कह कर मैं इस प्रश्न के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि रंगी

महोदय इस पर विचार करके अपना जवाब देने के पहले इस में परिवर्तन लाने की कृपा करेंगे।

\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1972. Sir, I am happy that at least after twenty-five years of Independence when we are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence this Bill providing for the levy and collection of a cess on limestone and dolomite for the financing activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the limestone and dolomite mines has been introduced in this House. I would like to pay my compliments to Shri Khadilkar as he has been bringing before this House progressive labour welfare measures. Recently, the workers in our country have been 8.33 per cent bonus and that has been given statutory backing only because of the sustained efforts of the Labour Minister. Shri Khadilkar. On behalf of the workers from Tamil Nadu, I would congratulate him for getting this done. I am sure that he will continue to bestow his personal attention on the problems of labour in our country.

While welcoming this legislative measure, I would like to seek certain clarifications from the Labour Minister on some provisions of the Bill.

It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the rate of cess will be such rate not exceeding one rupee per metric tonne of limestone or dolomite as the Government may, from time to time, fix. The actual levy for the present is envisaged at 20 paise per metric tonne of the limestone and dolomite consumed by the

cement, iron and steel industry. I also find that the consumption of limestone and dolomite is estimated to be about 220 lakh tonnes per annum.

For the first time, after 25 years of our Independence, the workers in the limestone and dolomite mines are being thought of. It has been accepted by the Government that the living conditions of the labour employed in the limestone and dolomite mining industry are not generally satisfactory. That being so, I am unable to understand why it should be stated in the Bill that the rate of cess will not exceed one rupee per metric tonne. Having said this, the actual rate of cess has been fixed at 20 paise per metric tonne. Is it necessary to make a mention of the future intentions of the Government in this Bill itself? 17

MR. SPEAKER: Will you continue after lunch or can you finish in one or two minutes?

SHRI J. METHA GOWDER: I will continue after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right: You may continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past, Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE  
MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND  
BILL—Contd.

\*SHRI MATHA GOWDER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was pointing

out that it had been expressly mentioned in the Bill that the rate of cess would not exceed one rupee per metric tonne and the actual rate of cess had been fixed at 20 paise per metric tonne. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Labour whether it is necessary to incorporate in the Bill the future intentions of the Government also. I am tempted to feel that the Government is thus giving protection to the industrialists and the mine-owners. You know, Sir, that these industrialists and the mine-owners do not spontaneously care for the welfare of labour. It is common knowledge that the workers resort to strike even to get their basic minimum demands met by these industrialists and the mine-owners. The principal consumers of limestone and dolomite are the cement, iron and steel industries. Should they be given this kind of protection that the cess would not be more than a rupee per metric tonne? Clause 3 reads as follows:

"With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, there shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purpose of this Act on so much of limestone and dolomite produced in any mine—

- (i) as is sold or otherwise disposed of to the occupier of any factory; or
- (ii) as is used by the owner of such mine for any purpose in connection with the manufacture of cement, iron or steel,

a duty of excise, at such rate not exceeding one rupee per metric tonne of limestone or dolomite, as the case may be, as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix by notification in the official Gazette.

[SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER]

I urge upon the Labour Minister to delete this provision "rate not exceeding one rupee per metric tonne" and instead state "rate as the Government may from time to time fix". I am suggesting this because the labour in our country needs all the protection of the Government and not the industrialists and the mine-owners.

Sir, I am also surprised that under Clause 5 the Cement Factories and Steel Plants, which are the biggest consumers of limestone and dolomite will act as the 'collecting agents' for the purpose of collecting the cess. You know that recently the Cement Workers had gone on strike because the cement industry failed to meet their genuine and long-standing demands. I wonder whether the Cement factories should be made the collecting agents. I am afraid that the Cement factories and the limestone and dolomite mine-owners will collude to undermine the benefits likely to accrue to the labour employed in limestone and dolomite mines. The very purpose of the Bill may get defeated in this process. I would like the hon. Labour Minister to clarify as to whether this cess cannot be directly collected like any other duty. Why should there be an intermediary and that too the very industrialists and the mine-owners who do not on their own formulate labour welfare measures?

The Collecting Agents are also going to get collection charges running to thousands of rupees.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister of Labour to delete the provision stating that the rate of cess will not exceed one rupee a metric tonne. Secondly, I would like to know whether it is advisable to have the cement factories and the steel plants as the collecting agents for the purpose of collecting this cess. I am sure he will reply to these points in his reply to the debate.

With these observations, I extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायणपांडेय (मंदसौर):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रस्तुत विधेयक चूना-पत्थर तथा डोलोमाइट खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है जहां तक विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है तथा इस की भावना का सम्बन्ध है, उससे कोई असहमति नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन जैसा कि विधेयक के वित्तीय जापन में बताया गया है, इससे प्राप्त होने वाली आय लगभग 44 लाख रुपये होगी और खर्चा जो कर्मचारियों के वेतन इत्यादि पर होगा, वह लगभग 3 लाख रुपये होगा। इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 60 हजारों से ऊपर है, अब यदि हम प्रतिव्यक्ति श्रम कल्याण के लिए रुपयों का आकलन करें तो कठिनाई से 6 रुपये या कुछ अधिक प्रति व्यक्ति पड़ता है, जिस से आप उन का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं या मारी सुविधायें उन को देना चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा, उनके लिए चिकित्सा सुविधा हो, आवास सुविधा हो, सांस्कृतिक सुविधा हो, उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठे—इस आधार पर सेस लगाकर के यह व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। मैं इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत लाये गए श्रमिकों के साथ साथ कुछ ऐसे उद्योगों की तरफ भी मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनमें कि हजारों श्रमिक काम करते हैं जैसे कि सोप स्टोन है, साफ्ट स्टोन है और स्लेट पेंटिल है। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में विस्तृत पैमाने पर ऐसे काफी उद्योग हैं जहां पर हजारों श्रमिक काम करते हैं। उनपर किसी प्रकार का कोई भी श्रमिक कानून लागू नहीं है। स्लेट पेंटिल आदि उद्योगों में काम करने वाले लगभग 6-7 हजार मजदूर केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही हैं। मैं नहीं समझता जब पूरे देश में चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के वेतन के लिए यहां पर यह विधेयक लाया गया है तो फिर इस प्रकार के दूसरे श्रमिकों को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे सभी श्रमिकों को, वे चाहे किसी क्षेत्र में

काम करते हों, चाहे सोप स्टोन में, साफ्ट स्टोन में, स्लैट वेंसिल में, मेगनीज में या फिर दूसरे उद्योगों में उन सभी को इसके क्षेत्र में लाना चाहिए और उनके लिए भी ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मालिक लोग जो वहां पर रायल्टी लेते हैं वे मजदूरों के हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं क्योंकि वहां कानूनी किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जहां पर 20 से अधिक श्रमिक काम करते हैं वहां पर भी फैक्टरी ऐक्ट लागू नहीं है। आपके जो श्रम अधिकारी हैं वे उनकी तरफ को ध्यान ही नहीं देते हैं। इस श्रमसर का लाभ लेते हुए मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था उनके लिए भी की जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ इस विधेयक की मनशा भी पूरी होगी और उनको भी लाभ पहुंच सकेगा।

यहां पर सरकार ने मलाहकार समितियों की बात की है सरकार ने राज्य सजाहकार समिति की बात की है और केन्द्र सजाहकार समिति की बात की है। राज्य सरकार समिति का जो अधः बनाया जायेगा वह केन्द्र द्वारा नियुक्त किया जायेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब राज्य को किसी प्रकार का अधिकार देते हैं तो फिर राज्य की समिति जो आपके निर्देशानुसार काम करेगी फिर केन्द्र के द्वारा नियुक्त अध्यक्ष की क्या आवश्यकता है। इस व्यवस्था को कौन सी मंशा हो सकती है या किस आधार पर यह व्यवस्था की गई है मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

आगे चलकर मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत जो नियम उप-नियम होंगे वह बाद में आगे चल कर तय किये जायेंगे। मुझे स्मरण है कि बहुत से कानून बनाए जाते हैं, यहां से पास करवाने जाते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद में उनको प्रभाव में लाने का काम देरी से होता है। फिर यहां तो नियम बनाने की बात भी नहीं है, केवल यही है कि नियम

बनाये जायेंगे और नियम बनाने की शक्ति सरकार को दी जा रही है। कब तक नियम बनेंगे यह नहीं मालूम। चाहे केन्द्र की समिति हो या राज्य की समिति हो उसमें सरकार कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करेगी इन बातों का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इस बारे में स्पष्ट करें। मैं चाहूंगा कि नियम कितने दिनों में बन सकेंगे इसकी अवधि मंत्री जी बतावें और जल्दी से जल्दी नियम बना कर के संसद् के समक्ष रखें तभी इसका कोई लाभ हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं एक बार फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से विभिन्न उद्योगों में श्रमिकों का शोषण हो रहा है, जहां विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों का पालन नहीं हो रहा है उसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाये और वहां पर भी श्रम कानूनों को लागू किया जाये तथा वहां पर उनका ठीक से पालन कराया जाये। केवल कानून बना देने से ही उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। इन शब्दों के साथ इन बातों की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिलाने हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के श्रम कानूनों को श्रमिकों के हित में प्रभावो दग से लागू किया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लाइम स्टोन डोलोमाइट माइन्स बेलफेयर फंड बिल का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ इतनी जल्दबाजी में इसको पास किया जा रहा है कि इसमें बहुत सारी त्रुटियां रह गई हैं। जब माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर जरूरत होगी तो फिर संशोधन कर लेंगे। लेकिन हम लोगों का अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि मित्रों एक तो संशोधन के लिए बिल एजेण्डे पर आना

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

इतना कठिन हो जाता है और फिर उसके बाद संशोधन करने का समय ही नहीं आता। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाऊँ प्रोविडेंट फंड की पेनाल्टी को स्ट्रिजेंट बनाने के लिए सरकार संशोधन विधेयक 71 से हो पेश कर रही है और हम 72 के शेष में आकर बैठ गए हैं परन्तु वह विधेयक आज तक नहीं आ सका। साथ ही साथ वेलफेयर मेस को एन्हांस करने के लिए जो बिल सरकार पेश करने वाली थी वह भी आज तक पेश नहीं हो सका है। इसी प्रकार मे इंडस्ट्रियल रिनेशनस बिल को भी लाना है। लेकिन जो बिल मामने आ गया है उसको सरकार बहुत जल्दबाजी में पास कर लेना चाहती है और जो बिल नहीं आये हैं वह आते नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह आश्वासन कि हम संशोधन करके उसकी भूनों को, इसकी वुटियों की मुधार लेंगे, यह बात कुछ जंचती नहीं है। 6 लाख 38 हजार कुल खदान के मजदूर हैं। इसमें 3 लाख 96 हजार कोयला खदान में हैं। आयरन और जिसके लिए अलग से वेलफेयर सेस है उसमें 52 हजार लोग हैं। माइका माइन्स में 14 हजार लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनके लिए भी अलग वेलफेयर फंड है। और यह जो अभी लाइम स्टोन और डोलोमाइट माइन्स के लिए विधेयक पेश है इसमें 58 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, 53 हजार और 5 हजार। इस तरह से यह चौथा विधेयक होने जा रहा है और इस चौथे वेलफेयर बिल के पास होने के बाद भी एक लाख 18 हजार माइन्स और रह जायेंगे जिनके लिए इस प्रकार के किसी वेलफेयर फंड का प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। सरकार को एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव लाना चाहिए था जैसा कि नेशनल कमिशन ग्राफ लेबर ने रिक्मेन्ड किया है। इस तरह का एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव लेजिस्लेशन कम से कम सभी माइन्स के लिए सरकार को लाना चाहिए था जिससे एक सारे के सारे

6 लाख 38 हजार मजदूर उसमें कवर हो जाते। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि लाइम स्टोन और डोलोमाइट माइन्स के लिए यह जो विधेयक पास करने जा रही है इसके बाद बाकी बचे हुए मंगनीज और दूसरी खदानों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उनके लिए कब तक वेलफेयर फंड कायम किया जा रहा है ?

यद्यपि सरकार ने इसमें सेस एक रुपया प्रति टन के हिसाब से रखा है और सरकार का हिसाब बतलाता है कि चार करोड़ टन लाइम स्टोन और डोलोमाइट प्रति वर्ष पैदा होता है परन्तु मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इन दोनों फीगर्स में या तो 58 हजार की फीगर गलत है या फिर चार करोड़ की फीगर गलत है क्योंकि 58 हजार लोग चार करोड़ टन साल में पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से इन दोनों में से एक फीगर गलत है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि मजदूरों की संख्या जो 58 हजार है वह सही है और चार करोड़ टन प्रोडक्शन की फीगर गलत है। सरकार ने दिखाने के लिए तो एक रुपये का सेस रखा है लेकिन नीयत बीस पैसे ही रखने की है जैसा कि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में हमको जवाब मिला। बीस पैसे का सेस रख कर इतनी जो स्टैंडर्ड माइन्स हैं उनके वेलफेयर की व्यवस्था सरकार कर सकेगी या नहीं और वह कब तक शुरू होगा यह पता नहीं चलता है क्योंकि बीस पैसे की दर से बरसों लग जायेंगे सारे वेलफेयर सेस को कलेक्ट करते करते और जो स्कीम हैं जैसे अभी आयरन और के लिए है वह भी अभी फुल्ली एन्फोर्स नहीं है। और वह उसके वेलफेयर का काम बहुत कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए जो यह 20 पैसे रखने की नीयत है, यद्यपि कानन में 1 रुपया तक का प्राविजन रक्खा गया है, यह सही नजर नहीं आती इस वेलफेयर सेस का जो सरकारी क्लेडिंग एजेंट होगा वह कम्पनी का मालिक होगा या माइन धोनर होगा। जहाँ पर माइन

घोनर फकट्टी घोनर भी होगा, सीमेंट फकट्टी घोनर होगा, घायरन एंड स्टील फकट्टी घोनर होगा और भ्रुकुपायर के रूप में होगा। वही वसूल करेगा। लोकन जैसे प्राविडेंट फंड का मामला हर वक्त सरकार के सामने आता है, सदन के सामने उपस्थित होता है। मालिक लोग उन पैसों को वसूल करेंगे जो कंज्यूमर पे करेंगे लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह पैसा बेलफेयर के लिए नहीं मिल सकेगा। सरकार ने प्राविजन रक्खा है कि अगर वह वसूल कर के नहीं देंगे तो वह उन पर पेनेल्टी करेंगे और जितनी रकम बकाया होगी उतने तक पेनेल्टी हो सकेगी, या फिर उन को 12 परसेंट सूद देना होगा। अगर इतने कम दर पर माइन के मालिकों को सरकारी पैसा सूद पर मिल जाये तो वह इसका स्वागत करेंगे और सरकार इस पैसे को कभी वसूल नहीं कर सकेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतला रहा था कि इस बिल में कुछ इस तरह की कमियाँ हैं जिन को इस स्टेज पर हटाना सम्भव नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि बाद में संशोधन ला कर के वह उन को हटा लेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संशोधन करना इतना आसान नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण के रूप में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ कि विधेयक के पेज नं० 2 पर यह लिखा हुआ है :

"not being a place occupied by any residential building".

यह बेलफेयर जरूर होगा, लेकिन वह बर्कर जो रेजिडेंस एरिया में काम करता

होगा, जो [एलेक्ट्रिकेशन का काम करता होगा, जो बाटर सप्लायर का काम करता होगा, जो ड्रेन का काम करता होगा, कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम करता होगा या वाचमैन का काम करता होगा, वह बेलफेयर का हकदार नहीं होगा। कानून में इस तरह का प्रावधान है। और माइन घोनर नहीं दे सकेंगे तो भ्रुकुपायर से वसूल करेंगे, लेकिन वह भ्रुकुपायर सीमेंट, घायरन और स्टील कम्पनी का मालिक होना चाहिए। अगर वह सीमेंट, घायरन और स्टील कम्पनी का मालिक न हो कर किसी और कारखाने का मालिक होगा जैसे शूगर के कारखाने का, ग्लास के कारखाने का, पेपर, फर्टिलाइजर या केमिकल के कारखाने का, तो उस से वसूल नहीं करेंगे। डोलोमाइट के अलावा अगर वह किसी रिफ़ैक्ट्री या ग्लास का कारखाना लगायेगा तो उस से वसूल करने की पावर आपने नहीं ली है। फिर भी आप देखेंगे कि इस में जनता के हित में होगा कि उन के बेलफेयर के काम में पैसा लगे और मालिकों को सेस के रिफंड के रूप में पैसा दिया जाये।

मेरे अनुभव यह बतलाते हैं कि कोल इंडस्ट्री में पहले बेलफेयर के रूप में मकान बनने थे। अरिया कोल माइनर्स सेटलमेन्ट ऐक्ट के मुताबिक माइनर्स बोर्ड आफ हेल्थ उन को मजबूर करता था कि वह लोगों को मकान बना कर दें, उन को पीने का पानी दें, उनकी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करें। वह सारी जिम्मेदारी कोल-माइनर्स बेलफेयर प्रांगनाइजेशन ने ले ली। उसके कारण यह हुआ कि मालिकों ने सारे काम को करना बन्द कर दिया। सरकार ने स्कीम निकाली कि हम 25 परसेंट सविसिटी देंगे। 25 परसेंट सविसिटी देने से काम फिर चलने लगा। लेकिन आज 100 परसेंट सविसिटी देने पर भी उनके पास 7 करोड़ रुपये हाउसिंग फंड के पड़े हुए

[श्री राम नारायण वर्मा]

हैं मगर कोल माइनर्स को भ्राज भी मकानात नहीं मिल सके हैं। ड्रिफ्टिंग वाटर की जो कठिनाई थी वह भी है। वे लोग अपने सारे हास्पिटल बन्द कर रहे हैं। जो दूसरे हास्पिटल चलते हैं वह उन्हीं के सेस के भरोसे चलते हैं जो यह रिफंड करते हैं। भ्राज वहां पर यह स्थिति है कि 50 पैसे सेस हैं तब भी काम ठीक से नहीं चलता। रोज उम को बढ़ाने की बात आती है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि 20 पैसा मेंम लगा कर आप इन माइनर्स के वेलफेयर का काम कैसे कर सकेंगे। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि उस की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है और वह कैसे इन स्कीमों को लागू करने जा रही है।

इसी तरह से यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि ऐम्बुड स्कीम पर वह जो खर्च करेंगे उस खर्च की रकम वह रिफंड में लेंगे और उतनी रकम देगे जितना उन का कंट्रिब्यूशन होगा। उससे अधिक नहीं। इस तरह के हाफ-हार्टेड और हैपेजर्ड मैनर में बिल ला कर और जल्दी से जल्दी उस को पास करा कर लाइमस्टोन और डोलोमाइट माइन्स के मजदूरों का भला कैसे हो सकेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन चूंकि यह उन लोगों का भला करने वाला बिल है, मजदूरों का कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते मैं उस का विरोध भी नहीं कर सकता लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि वह इन कमियों को हटाने के लिए दो चार दिन का समय देकर पास कराये।

श्री बामोदर पांडे (हजारीगढ़) : जो बिल सरकार लाई है, हालांकि यह एक अच्छा कदम है लेकिन बहुत ढील-ढाला कदम है। सरकार की तरफ से इसको मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए लाया गया है। बेशक यह ढीलाढाला कदम है फिर भी मैं, इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूं। अनुभव

बताता है जिसकी भी इनकी वेलफेयर भाग-नाइजेशन है, चाहे कोलमाइज वेलफेयर भाग-नाइजेशन हो या माइका माइज वेलफेयर भागन शन हो या आइरन और और मग-निज माइज की वेलफेयर भागनाइजेशन हों सभी की हालत बहुत नाजुक है और सभी ढीले तरीके के काम कर रही है और जो सुविधायें इन भागनाइजेशन को मजदूरों को देनी हैं वे ये दे नहीं पाती हैं और जो भी वेलफेयर की स्कीम हैं इनके हाथ में, उनको ये अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रही हैं। उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यही है कि उनके पास पैसा पर्याप्त नहीं है। कोयने का उत्पादन स्तर मिलियन टन या कभी कभी उससे ज्यादा साल में होता है और आठ आना प्रति टन सैस लेने के बाद भी ज। उसका खर्चा नहीं चल पाता है तो बीस पैसे से ये कौन सा वेलफेयर करने वाले ह यह समझ में नहीं आता है। यह चीज लाइमस्टोन और डोलोमाइट की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं समझता हूं कि मीघ साठे जो आपने एक रुपया रखा है उसको आप लेना शुरू कर दें तो कुछ काम की बात बन सकती है। नहीं तो वैसे ही होगा जिस तरह से भ्राज धनबाद के अस्पतालों में हो रहा है। वहां प्लास्टर आफ पैरिस तक नहीं मिलता है। रिजिनल अस्पताल में कोई सलफा मैडिसन नहीं मिलती है। मजदूरों को पट्टी बंधवानी होती है तो उसके लिए पेशेंट्स को सामान बाजार से खरीद कर लाना पड़ता है और तब कहीं व पट्टी बंधवा सकते हैं। इस तरह की हालत रहेगी तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। जब आप आठ आना ले कर मजदूरों का कुछ वेलफेयर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो बीस पैसा लेकर वेलफेयर होगा वह बहुत ही सस्ता और निकम्मा वेलफेयर होगा इस में कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है।

हाल ही में हम एक कमेटी के साथ कुछ भायरन और माइज को देखने के लिये गए थे देश के कुछ हिस्सों में भाग्यवश हमारे अम

मंत्री भी वहां मौजूद थे। उनकी बैलफेयर स्कीम्स का क्या हशन है इसको उन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देखा। मकान बनवा दिये गये हैं लेकिन उन मकानों में रहने वाला कोई नहीं है। ऐसी जगहों में ये मकान बनाए गए हैं जहां मकानों की सख्त जरूरत है, मजदूर चला रहे हैं कि उनके मकान मिलें, व शोपिंगों में रहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी इनके इन दूए मकानों में कोई रहने वाला नहीं है। कितनी नाजुक स्थिति है, सड़का अंगरेजी आप लगा सकते हैं। उन मकानों में इन्होंने पानी नहीं दिया है, बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की है, चारों ओर जंगल और झाड़ लगा हुआ है, सफाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बैलफेयर के नाम पर मकान बनाए गए हैं लेकिन वहां कोई बैलफेयर नाम की वस्तु नहीं है। केवल मकानों का ढांचा खड़ा है। यह जो वेस्टेज आप पब्लिक मनी होता है इससे तो अच्छा है कि इस तरह के बैलफेयर को बन्द कर दिया जाए।

जब भी कोई काम की बात होती है तो इंग्रैड में कि पैसा नहीं है, उस बात को नहीं किया जाता है या उसको रोक दिया जाता है। एक अच्छा विचार सामने आया था। नेशनल लेबर कमिशन ने कहा था कि सभी खदान मजदूरों के लिये एक कल्याण सम्बन्धी योजना बनाई जाए और सब को भिला जुला कर एक अच्छी स्कीम चालू की जाए ताकि मजदूरों का कल्याण हो। लेकिन आज क्या होता है। चारों तरफ स्कीमों जो हैं इनको अलग अलग लोग चला रहे हैं। एक आदमी पर कोई काम चलाने के लिए एक एरिया में और हर तरह की माइज में कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अलग अलग माइज के लिये अलग अलग अफसर इनको रखने पड़ेगे। इस तरह से जो एडमिनिस्ट्रिव कास्ट है वह बढ़ेगी। उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी के ऊपर नहीं है। सारा जो पैसा है वह एडमिनिस्ट्रिव कास्ट में ही खर्च हो जाता और बैलफेयर का काम कुछ नहीं हो पाता मेरा सुझाव है कि जितनी जल्दी हो

सके उतनी जल्दी एक कम्प्रेहेंसिव स्कीम बैलफेयर की पूरे माइन मजदूरों के लिए, खदान मजदूरों के लिये आप लाएं। मैं इस बिल का विरोध नहीं करता हूं। इसको आप अभी पास करा लें। लेकिन जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप उस स्कीम को लाएं यह मेरा सुझाव है।

दूसरी एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। पंद्रह बरस से कोलमाइज बैलफेयर आर्गो-नाइजेशन की एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने जिस में इनकी मिनिस्ट्री के ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी के रैंक का आदमी चेयरमैन रहता है, यूनेनींग्सली रिको-मेंड किया है और उस रिकोमेंडेशन पर इस अफसर के हस्ताक्षर भी हैं कि जब तक सैस की राशि को बढ़ा कर एक रुपया नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक कोई काम चलाने वाला नहीं है। सब काम सत्यानाश हो रहा है, कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। पता नहीं कैसे यह होता है कि वहां तो ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी हस्ताक्षर करके आते हैं कि इसको बढ़ा कर एक रुपया कर दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन यहां से जिट्टी लिखत हैं कि नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये। इस तरह का जो घंघा चलता है यह बन्द होना चाहिये। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि मजदूरों का कुछ कल्याण हो तो चाहिए कि उसके लिए खर्च तो करना ही पड़ेगा। ऐसे लोगों की परवाह नहीं करनी होगी जो यह कहते हैं कि आज अगर हम चार आना सैस बढ़ा देंगे तो पूरे देश की इकोनोमी तबाह हो जाएगी। कोकिंग कोल के दाम जब तीन रुपया बढ़ सकते हैं और कोई उसकी खबर लेने वाला नहीं है, कोई उसके बारे में पूछने वाला नहीं है, कोई चिल्लाता नहीं है कि इकोनोमी घरातल पर चली गई है या धर गई है, कोई अप्रसन्न नहीं है तो मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए अगर चार आना पर टन या आठ आना पर टन सैस बढ़ा दिया जाएगा तो कोई ऐसी बात होने वाली नहीं है जिससे रेलों का चलना बन्द हो जाए या सिमेंट फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हो जाएं या थर्मल प्लांट बन्द हो जाएं। अगर



[श्री हानोदर वाण्डे]

ऐसा होना होता तो जब तीन रुपया फी टन कोकिंग कोल के दाम बढ़ाए गए तो क्यों नहीं वे बन्द हुए। अगर हमारी इकोनोमी तीन रुपया बरदाश्त कर सकती है। इसलिये कि वह पैसा मालिकों की जेब में जाता है तो भ्रातृ भ्राता जो मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए हम लेना चाहते हैं तो हमारी इकोनोमी इतनी कमजोर नहीं है कि वह उसको बरदाश्त न कर सके कोयले के दामों पर या दूसरी खदानों द्वारा निकाले गए माल पर। जो ऐसी दलील देते हैं वे बड़ी अजीब दलील देते हैं और यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें कि इस में जो खामियां हैं उनको दूर किया जाए। साथ ही पैसे की कमी की वजह से बहुत सी वैलफेयर स्कीम्स दम तोड़ रही हैं। उनको जिन्दा रखने के लिए कम से कम आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें कि जो चालू स्कीम्स हैं, अस्पताल हैं या और भी दूसरे भी इस तरह के जो बहुत आवश्यक अंग हैं वैलफेयर के उन में खर्च में किसी तरह की कोई कमी न आने पाए और उन स्कीमों को पूरा करने के लिये अगर थोड़ा पैसे को बढ़ाना पड़े तो आप हिम्मत के साथ सदन के सामने आएं और मेरा खयाल है कि आपको यहां पूरा पूरा समर्थन मिलेगा।

मैंने दो सुझाव दिए हैं। एक तो यह है कि बीस पैसा न रख कर आपने जो एक रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, वही वसूल किया जाए और इसको अभी आप पास कर दें ताकि मजदूरों का कुछ कल्याण हो सके। साथ ही पैसा वसूल करने की पद्धति जो लचकदार है इस पद्धति से सारा पैसा वसूल नहीं हो पाएगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कल्याण की दिशा में जो काम आप करना चाहते हैं वह काम नहीं हो पाएगा और आपकी और भी बदनामी होगी। इसलिए

मेरा सुझाव है कि उस में भी कुछ सुधार आप कर दें ताकि यह पैसा ठीक से वसूल हो सके।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा ( इंदौर ) : जो बिल सदन में लाया गया है, उस के लिए मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, दरसल यह बिल निहायन जरूरी था। इस बिल की त्रुटियां देखने के बाजाय जो इसमें अच्छाइयां हैं उनकी मैं तारीफ किये बिना नहीं रहूंगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने श्रमिकों के ऊपर जो ध्यान दिया है और उन्हें ऊपर उठाने का प्रयत्न किया है। उसकी वजह से हम ट्रेड यूनियन चलाने वालों को बुद्धि-जीवियों की आलोचना सुननी पड़ी है। वे कहते हैं कि ट्रेड यूनियन एवं गवर्नमेंट के मामले केवल मजदूर ही हैं क्या मारे केवल सरकारी कर्मचारी ही हैं, हम नहीं हैं? क्या कारण है कि सरकार श्रमिकों एवं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऊपर ही काफी ध्यान दे रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अच्छा काम होता है उसकी तारीफ होनी ही चाहिये। मेरे प्रदेश में इन खदान उद्योग काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि जिस प्रकार सिमेंट उद्योग बढ़ रहा है, स्टील उद्योग बढ़ रहा है उसी प्रकार से उस में चूने पत्थर की आवश्यकता भी बढ़ती जाती है और यह उद्योग भी उस अनुपात में बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन इस उद्योग के खदानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की कितनी दुर्दशा है इसका अनुमान बहुत कम लोगों को है और अभी तक उसको सुधारने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किए गए हैं। अब जो प्रयत्न इस बिल द्वारा करने का प्रस्ताव है, उसकी मैं आलोचना करूं तो यह अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। कितनी धनराशि एकत्र होगी, किम प्रकार से होगी

इससे हमें कुछ लेना देना नहीं है। बसूल करने का तरीका क्या है, कैसे करेंगे, यह भी सरकार के देखने की चीज है। हमें तो जो कराना है उसके लिए श्रम मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना है। आपने इसके अन्दर केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य स्तर पर समितियाँ बनाने का प्रावधान जो किया है वह बहुत अच्छा है इसका कारण यह है कि राज्य स्तर पर अगर कोई गड़बड़ी होती है उनको केन्द्रीय कमेटी देख सकती है और राज्य स्तर की कमेटियों को यह भी पता रहेगा कि उसके ऊपर भी कोई देखने वाला है। जो उनको ठीक कर सकता है। यह तो कोई बुरी व्यवस्था नहीं है, बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को बैलफेयर एक्टिविटीज की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। कितनी धन राशि इकट्ठी होती है, कितनी नहीं, यह सरकार को देखना है। लेकिन आज इन खदानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की कितनी दुर्दशा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार उनका वेतन बहुत बढ़ा दे, उन के लिए पक्के मकान बना दे या उन को बंगलों में रखे। भले ही खदानों में काम करने वाले फिरहाल श्रौपड़ों में रहें। मुझे वे श्रौपड़े पसन्द हैं। लेकिन वहाँ गन्दगी न हो। यह व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए कि श्रौपड़ों के पास-पास गन्दा पानी जमा न हो।

इसके अलावा वहाँ पर पीने के पानी और नहाने-धोने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। जब हम उन लोगों को खदानों में काम कर के लौटते वक्त देखते हैं, तो हमें लगता है कि ये इन्सान हैं या जंगल से निकल कर आये हुए जानवर हैं। उनकी सकल पहचानना मुश्किल होता है। हम यहाँ बैठे हुए लोग इस बात का अन्दाजा भी नहीं लगा सकते कि पीने के पानी और नहाने-धोने की सुविधा न होने के कारण उन लोगों को किस प्रकार की बीमारियाँ हो जाती

हैं। जब सूना या चूने का पानी मनुष्य के शरीर में जायेगा, तो उस पर क्या असर होगा? इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस धन राशि से सरकार जो भी बैलफेयर एक्टिविटीज चलाये, लेकिन उन में पीने के पानी और नहाने-धोने का इन्तजाम सब से पहले होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक निश्चित टाइम के बाद खदानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य की परीक्षा होनी चाहिए। वे जिन रोगों का शिकार होते हैं, उनका उपचार होना चाहिए। उन लोगों की हेल्थ जितनी अच्छी होगी, उतना ही अच्छा वे काम कर सकेंगे और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे।

श्रौपड़ों के पास-पास से गन्दा पानी के निकलने का इन्तजाम करने के साथ साथ वहाँ रोशनी का इन्तजाम भी होना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ श्रौपड़े होते हैं, वहाँ तो बिलकुल अन्धकार रहता है, जब कि उन के पास ही बंगलों में बिजली और ट्यूबलाइट आदि की पूरी व्यवस्था होती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन श्रौपड़ों के अन्दर बत्ती लगाई जाये, लेकिन कम से कम रोड पर, ग्राम रास्ते पर, तो बत्ती लगाई जानी चाहिए।

जब खदानों में काम करने वाले अपने श्रौपड़ों से निकल कर काम पर जाते हैं, तो बरसात में कीचड़ से रास्ते में उनकी बुरी हालत होती है। उन के श्रौपड़ों से खदानों तक का रास्ता कम से कम ऐसा होना चाहिए कि वे सुविधा से आ जा सकें।

खदानों में एक बड़ी भारी तकलीफ यह है कि वहाँ सरकार छोटे-छोटे स्कूल खोलती है ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहाँ हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल खुल जाते हैं लेकिन टेक्निकल तालीम या डिग्री लेने

[श्री राज सिंह भाई बर्मा]

के लिए वहां कोई कालेज नहीं होते हैं। इस लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि योग्य बच्चे टेक्निकल तालीम हासिल कर सकें या डिग्री प्राप्त कर सकें।

मैं श्रम मंत्री को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां कुछ नहीं था, वहां उन्होंने शुक्लकाल की है। इस के लिए हमारा जितना भी योगदान चाहिए, वह हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मुझे प्रोत्सा है कि वह इस योजना को जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है कि प्रोगे बढ़ावगे।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of the House who have taken lively interest in this Debate. Sir, some of the Members like Mr. R. N. Sharma and Mr. Pandey are very close to the mining areas and they know the problems intimately. But I would like to make one thing clear.

One question was raised why there are so many Funds. They asked why there should be so many separate Welfare Funds for Iron ore, for mica, for coal and now for limestone and dolomite. I would like to point out that the Committee headed by Mr. Malaviya a tripartite committee, went into the various aspects of the welfare activities in the mining area and on the basis of that report, the National Commission on Labour has made certain recommendations which we have kept in view. That is the position. We do realise that if we have a consolidation of all the Funds, in the final analysis it would lessen the administrative cost and that is our objective as recommended by the National Commission on Labour.

But, I would like to point out that still there are some areas to be covered. For instance manganese mines is one such area. We are proposing to have a Welfare Fund there also. After we have covered almost all the field, with our experience, we shall be in a better

position to have a consolidated Welfare Fund and all our activities can be directed from one centre.

Then a question was raised about the power to levy one rupee per tonne for welfare as the welfare cess, and why we must have just twenty paise. I would like to point out that whenever any measure of this kind is brought forward we have got to bear in mind its impact on the consumer cost. Our experience is this. Even a small measure of welfare activity and a little cess gives a handle to the manufacturers of the final products to raise the price. So, keeping in view this aspect we have made a small beginning. And, we have also assessed the immediate requirements. There are 58,000 workers. We expect to collect Rs. 44 lakhs. If we initiate some welfare measures like dispensaries, maternity hospitals, drinking water facilities, housing, etc. I think, with this small beginning, we will be able to do much better.

Another point was made why certain consumers were left out. I would like to point out that all the bulk consumers are covered. I do not think it would be possible to cover the consumers, as my friend Mr. Sharma pointed out, whose consumption is very low. Therefore, it is not a question of excluding some people. From the point of view of realisation and collection we have selected the major and bulk consumers of these products of limestone and dolomite.

Another question was asked as to why there are these deficiencies, why cannot this be referred to a Select Committee etc. They asked why anybody should rush through this measure. Now, I would like to point out that we know and we are conscious that we know and we are conscious No legislation can claim to be perfect. There are bound to be some deficiencies. As we administer the Act and we find that there are certain things where we must come forward with some amendments, we shall certainly come forward with such amendments. But if we do not now get support from all sections of the House for

this measure, it would be difficult for us later on. I am not disclosing a secret when I say this, because the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he will confirm it, namely that for my measure I have to stand in the queue. He has given a priority to this now at our request....

**SHRI R. N. SHARMA:** But labour is last in the queue.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** I would not say that. He is very considerate, I must say that.

With all this, I do realise that there are some deficiencies, and we may come forward at the appropriate time; perhaps, when we consolidate the welfare activity and establish a common welfare fund, that would be the proper time.

Shri Bhogendra Jha has asked why some fund money is given to the employer to provide welfare activities. No doubt, it is expected of an enlightened employer that he should look after his employees well. But as hon. Members know, all employers, particularly, those who are in the mining industry are not so well enlightened to discharge this obligation. But when we make some advance, they are expected to submit a scheme, and according to specifications, certain workers are carried out on the site; it perhaps saves a little time and money also. So, from that angle, under strict supervision, some funds are made available to the employers in these quarries. I hope that this would not be abused initially, and our experience is that it has worked well.

I do admit that the welfare activities required in mining industry in general need much to be desired, and our effort is to see that at least the minimum facilities for decent living are provided, such as housing, drinking water, sanitation arrangements, some maternity benefits and other medical benefits. I do not claim that everything is well,

but I must say that the welfare activity initiated by this House and by my Ministry is making progress and in some respects noticeable progress. I must point this out to the House.

Some other points were made, but I need not reply to them in detail. For instance, the question of penalty was raised. I am also conscious from my experience that in welfare legislation or in fact a legislation of a social nature, unless some provision is made for a deterrent penalty, it is not implemented properly. We are not being helped by the Judiciary; I do not want to blame them, but the approach is such; in due course, I have it in my mind that we shall also have to consider what should be done if we fail to get proper response from the other side. Let us hope that the collection will be honestly made and with this collection, we shall be able to initiate in this region some welfare activity immediately. With this objective in view, we have brought forward this measure, and since all sections have welcomed it, I expect the entire House to support it.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** What is the necessity of including the mine-owners' representatives on the advisory committees?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** As the hon. Member is aware, all labour activities are generally based on decisions after tripartite consultation. Though we are not saying that the employers' representatives who are present there will be always helpful, at the same time, hon. Members should remember that when Government and labour representatives are there, if the labour is united, their united voice will prevail and they can point out to the employers' representative on their very face, 'Look here, you are not playing the game.'

So for the time being that position will be there.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA**  
(Serampor): But the Government re-

tatives will side with the employers and the labour will be in a minority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on limestone and dolomite for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the limestone and dolomite mines, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment whatever to the Bill. I will put all the clauses and the rest of the Bill together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 16, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title Stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 16, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

श्री नृकम चन्द कछबाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मेन्नी जी ने यह 44 लाख रुपये का प्राविजन रखा है परन्तु उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि 55 हजार व्यक्तियों के लिए यह कसे पूरा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रति व्यक्ति 6-7 रुपये महीना खर्चा आता है तो 55 हजार व्यक्तियों के ऊपर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह जी लेबी लैंग उससे जो रुपया इकट्ठा होगा वह कैसे खर्च के लिए पूरा पड़ेगा? क्योंकि

इसमें कहा है कि चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, आवास, सांस्कृतिक कार्य, तथा उन के जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के ग्रन्थ काय इससे किए जायेंगे। तो इन सब बातों का प्रबन्ध इतने रूपों से होने वाला नहीं है। क्या दवाओं को दूर से दिखा कर गुजारा करने वाले हैं? क्या मकान बना कर केवल रखेंगे, उस में ब रहेंगे नहीं? इस से तो गुजारा होगा नहीं? तो साफ बताइए कि घटेगा तो केन्द्र भी उस में कुछ सहायता करेगा। इस का भी इस में उल्लेख किजिए।

दूसरी बात—ऐसी बहुत सी खानें हैं जिन को आज तक सरकार ने छुआ नहीं है जैसे स्लेट और पेंसिल जो बनती ह उस की खानें हैं, सफेद पत्थर, मार्बल पत्थर इन की खानें हैं, फर्शी जो बनती है जो मकान के नीचे लगाते हैं या छतों पर लगाते हैं, सड़कों पर जो गिट्टी पड़ती है उस का पत्थर होता है, मकान बनाने का पत्थर होता है, उस की खानें होती हैं, इन तमाम खानों को आपने छुआ नहीं है। तो इन सब पर भी यह लागू किया जाए यह मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

आप कानून तो बनाते हैं परन्तु कानून प्रमल में प्रमल में नहीं आता है यह बहुत बड़ी कमी है आप ने कानून बनाया कोयला खानों के लिए। आप को याद है चिरमिरी मध्य प्रदेश के मजदूर खुद आप से मिले थे। मालिक और मजदूर दोनों आप से मिले, दोनों के सामने फैसला हुआ और उस फैसले को भी मालिकों ने नहीं माना। पुलिस को ले कर मजदूरों पर गोलियां चलाई। तीन बार गोली चली है और आज तक जांच नहीं हुई है। पिछली बार जांच कराई वह खर्श में पड़ी हुई है। उस की रिपोर्ट आज तक सामने नहीं आई। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो कायू बन उसको ठीक से प्रमल में लाया जाए।

दूसरी बात—आप बीस-बीस साल तक रायल्टी देते हैं। उस को कम करना चाहिए। उस में मजदूर का कितना फायदा हो सकता है? आप ने और कोयला खानों के लिए कानून बहुत अच्छे बनाये हैं। लेकिन इस में बीस वगैरा के बारे में उल्लेख नहीं किया। आप ने एक बात और कही है। आप ने अधिकार दिया है कि समिति का अध्यक्ष केन्द्र तय करेगा। मेरा उससे विरोध है। आप सलाह दे सकते हैं। परन्तु आप तय करेंगे मैं इस को स्वीकार नहीं करता, मेरा दल भी स्वीकार नहीं करता। आप सलाह दीजिए। लेकिन राज्य सरकार को अधिकार दीजिए कि वह अध्यक्ष चुने और अध्यक्ष बनाये। आप की सलाह पर्याप्त है। इसके अलावा जहाँ तक बाकी खानों की बात है आप ने जो आंकड़े लगाए हैं 55 हजार के उस से आगे मेरा कहना है कि बाकी जो खानें मैंने बताई हैं उन में डेढ़ लाख मजदूर सारे देश में काम करते हैं। आप 55 हजार आदमियों पर लागू करना चाहते हैं, मेरा कहना है कि डेढ़ लाख लोगों को मत छोड़िये, उन को भी इस में शामिल कीजिए, इससे उनको काफी लाभ होगा।

1503 hrs.

आपने इस में कहा है कि हम बहुत जल्दी एक शक्तिशाली कानून बनायेंगे, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा कि आप कब बनाने जा रहे हैं। जब भी आप विशेष कानून बनायें, कम से कम सदन के सदस्यों को विश्वास में लेकर कानून बनायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri-kishan Modi—absent. The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has made two points. But I have already conceded that manganese remains to be covered. He has made another suggestion that stone quarries and others should

be covered. We will consider it. I would like to take up this matter when the Mines Bill which is now before the Joint Committee comes before the House. It is a very comprehensive legislation.

Then the other point he mentioned was that so many workers are not yet covered. I am conscious of it. Mr. Sharma referred to certain figures. I gave some figures. They are approximately correct. A number of workers still remain to be covered, but there also, we are taking steps to see that the workers are protected against malpractices, exploitation, etc. On certain other measures like contract regulations and others, I do not wish to say anything now. (Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

# MOTION RE. NINETEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1969-70.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

At the outset, I would like to express my regret to the House at the delay in the submission of the report. This report was received by the Ministry on the 1st July, 1970, but as a result of delays in the printing of the Hindi translation of the report, particularly because of the emergency with which the country was faced last

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

year, the report in its English and Hindi version was received from the press very much later in the year 1971, and it was placed on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971.

Then, during the budget session, as the hon. Members would recall, I had tabled a motion for the consideration of this report. But, unfortunately, I was not able to get the time, and then in the last session again, there was a feeling that more time would be needed by the House for considering this report, and therefore, it is now being considered at this rather late stage.

Sir, since notice of this motion was given by me, the 20th report for the year 1970-71 has also been submitted, and it is now in the process of being translated and printed. I hope to place this report on the Table of the House as soon as I am able to get it. I do not know whether that will be possible before the end of this session, but as soon as it comes, I will take the earliest opportunity of placing it before the House.

I do not wish to make a very long statement at this stage but I feel that there are certain aspects of this whole question which require to be considered so that the problem is examined in proper perspective. It is true that a great deal has been done for the amelioration of the conditions of the tribal people as well as the Scheduled Castes. It is equally true that what remains to be done is very much more. It is a matter of deep regret that in the course of the general development that has taken place in the country we still are faced with a situation in which special measures need to be taken for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To put the record straight I should like to mention some of the actions which the Government of India and the State Governments have taken in this connection. The Central and the

State Governments spent about Rs. 275 crores under the Plans on the welfare of backward classes; on Scheduled Tribes alone a sum of Rs. 153 crores was spent upto 1969 or so and Rs. 115 crores on economic development. Expenditure on educational schemes was of the order of Rs. 104 crores and on health, housing and other schemes, Rs. 53 crores. An amount of Rs. 100 crores had been spent from non-plan budgets of the different States. A provision of Rs. 142 crores was made in the Fourth Plan of which more than Rs. 76 crores had been utilised in the first three years and the balance will be utilised by the end of the current plan period.

श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं बड़े प्रश्न से आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा कि जब जब पहले शेड्यूल कास्ट रिपोर्ट पेश होती थी तो उसके साथ गवर्नमेन्ट द्वारा "एक्शन-टेकन-रिपोर्ट" भी सबमिट होती थी और मेम्बरान को उसके जरिये यह मालूम हो जाता था कि सरकार ने क्या क्या एक्शन लिये हैं, लेकिन अब पिछले कुछ सालों से यह रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की जा रही है। श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ बताने की कोशिश की है कि फलां फलां एक्शन लिया गया है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह रिपोर्ट पेश क्यों नहीं की गई। सरकार ने जो जो एक्शन लिये हैं उसका क्लैरिफिकेशन हमारे सामने आना चाहिए था। मैं आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट इसके साथ आनी चाहिए ताकि हमको सही बात का पता लग सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You have made your point. (Interruptions)... It is not a point of order. You have made a submission and the Minister may reply if he wants. There is no point of order.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: It has all along been the practice in this House that the action taken report is submitted along with the main report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government can make available to the Members any papers that are at their disposal for the use of the Members; this is not a point of order; it has nothing to do with the Order of the House. I have said that if the Minister wants to reply to that point in his speech, he may do that.

श्री रामधन (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्राज हम किस बात की बहस कर रहे हैं। जब एक्शन-टेकन रिपोर्ट ही नहीं है तो किस विषय के बारे में हम बहस करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Order, please . . .

(Interruptions).

श्रीधरी रामसेवक (जालौन) : श्रीमान् जी, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। 1966 के बाद से कोई भी एक्शन-टेकन रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की गई है। सरकार के लिये यह नई बात नहीं है।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. member had not been so impatient, I was going to deal with this problem. However, since he has raised it, I will stop my other points and deal with this.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: Why has this report not been put before the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you sit down? I have said it has nothing to do with the order of the House. It is not a point of order. You have made a submission and I have requested the minister to reply. Why not have some patience?

श्री शम्भुश (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि भ्रगर इसके साथ एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट इस सदन में प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है तो यहां पर बहस करने का

उपयोग क्या होगा, यहां पर हमारे किशोरों को प्रस्तुत करने का लाभ क्या होगा क्योंकि हमें कुछ पता नहीं है कि सरकार ने उस पर क्या किया है। इस बात पर हम आपकी कृतिग चाहते हैं। . . . (अव्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear the minister.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: He wants a ruling from you, not my explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. You can give your explanation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think it would be best if I were not to take the time of the House, because the members are very impatient to make their own contribution. I am also very keen to know the views of the hon. members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They only say that you have violated the accepted procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I know there has never been such a procedure that along with the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government also must submit a report on the action taken on those recommendations. Even so, I am trying to check from my office whether this has been the practice in the past. As far as I know this has not been the practice. Let us see.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As far as I am aware, since 1966 this practice has not been there and I understand that the reason was that when the parliamentary committee on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was appointed, then all these points were examined first by the parliamentary committee. However, since I see that the hon. members would like the report on action taken to be presented to the House, I will be very glad to do so. But considering the delay in getting the reports from the State Govern-



[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

ments, because most of the points deal with the State Governments, I venture to suggest, if it is agreeable to hon. members that the action taken report should be submitted for the previous year so that there is no further delay in the submission of the report of the succeeding year. Even now I have got a cyclostyled report with me, but it is far from complete. Many of the States have not replied to important points. That was why I thought it would not be in the fitness of things to submit an incomplete report to hon. members.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: I want to seek your protection, Sir. यह रिपोर्ट

1969-70 की है और अब 1972 है, दो साल से ज्यादा बीत गये हैं। आज तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से पूरी इम्फार्मेशन नहीं आई है। इससे बेहतर तो यह होगा कि वह रिपोर्ट आ जाती तभी बहस होती। दो वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट को जवाब नहीं दिया गया इसी से आप समझ सकते हैं कि हमारा जो पुराना प्रोसीजर था उसकी किस तरह से अवहेलना की जा रही है। आखिर क्या बजह है कि दो साल हो गये फिर भी सारा मैटीरियल हमारे सामने नहीं आया। इस सम्बन्ध में हम आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member is entitled, as everybody is entitled, to protection from the chair. But I would like one point to be very clearly understood. What is the principal function of the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? I was under the impression that one of the most important functions of this committee precisely is to see what action has been taken on the recommendations in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It can get the information from whomsoever it

likes. Therefore, it is not as if this matter has not been taken up. But I thought it was one of the most important functions of that Committee.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central). May I say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should confine himself to this point

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am confining myself to this point. The point raised by Shri Shambhu Nath is quite clear. He said that since there has already been delay, it would be far more better if we can discuss the Report along with the action taken report of the Government. That is his simple point. The argument about delay has little relevancy in the sense that so long as the action taken on the report is not known, there is no point in merely discussing the report.

The hon. Minister referred to the functions of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a parliamentary committee to look into the grievances of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to consider to what extent they are redressed, to what extent the principle of reservation is implemented and so on. The terms of reference of this Committee have nothing to do with going through the recommendations of the Commissioner. It is true that this Committee will look into the recommendations made by the Commissioner but that is only one of the terms. So, let us not equate it with the action-taken report of the Government on the report of the Commissioner. So far as that parliamentary committee is concerned, under its terms of reference it will make some suggestions to the government. In that event government must report back to the Committee and Parliament what action they have taken on the recommendations of this parliamentary committee.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let us discuss this point as calmly as possible. There are two or three points. The first point is whether it has been the practice or procedure that the action taken report should be submitted along with the report of the Commissioner and they should be discussed together. As far as I remember, that is not the practice. I have sought the help of office to verify whether it is correct or not. They are not able to help me till now, which shows that they also are not sure about that point. Let us be clear about that point....

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** I want to say something about that.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I will hear you again. I will not give my ruling now. Let us be clear about it.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** Before you give your ruling, I want to make a submission on this point.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will not give a ruling now. I am trying to clarify the position before we come to a decision. That is the first point.

The second point that you have raised is about the Action-Taken Report. Who is to submit the Action-Taken Report to the House? It is the Committee of the House. We have the parallel of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. They present the Report to the House. There is the Action-Taken Report. It is given by the Government. Whether that is accepted by the Committee or not, the Committee reports to the House. I think, we should follow this procedure. It should have been the duty of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ask the Government what action they have taken and report to the House. That is what I can think of.

Now, this suggestion has been made. It is only a suggestion at this stage unless and until it comes in the form of a motion to adjourn the debate. I will not recognise it now. It is only a suggestion made by the hon. Member that there cannot be any meaningful discussion on this Report unless and until the House is aware of what action the Government has taken on this Report. His suggestion is that the debate may be adjourned.....

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH:** It is not for adjournment. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, please. Let me clarify the position. That is why I could not understand him.

In the first place, I am not very clear about the procedure. The office has not been able to help me. Secondly—I am very clear in my mind—if the Action-Taken Report is to be brought before the House, it must be brought by that Committee in that form. You may find fault with the Minister. He has tried to explain that all these actions are to be taken not only by the Central Government but also by State Governments and that the reports of State Governments have not been coming and, therefore, it is incomplete. It is not that we find fault with that Committee. If the Committee has not submitted the report, then that Committee has delayed in the matter or whatever it is. This is the position as far as I understand. (*Interruptions*).

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** rose—

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** One by one, please. If you want to discuss this, let us take a little time. Let us discuss it calmly. You make some concrete suggestions. I am open to those suggestions.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB** (Tripura East): It is true that the Action-Taken Report should be submitted by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But

[Shri Dasarath Deb] the difficulty is that we have never discussed the Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing prevents you. You can bring a motion on that.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: We have never discussed it. This can only be used by Members when there is a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am making that position clear.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: So far as I can read the mind of the Members of this House, they do not want to postpone the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All that the Members want is this. The convention had been established to place the Action-Taken Report on the recommendations made by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Table of the House, to be discussed along with the Report. That practice must be restored.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That Action-Taken Report is to be submitted by whom?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: By the Government. That should be discussed along with this Report. Thousands of recommendations have been made so far by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Nobody knows whether they have been implemented or not. Therefore, that is the suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one confusion. When one hon. Member asked why the report on action taken was not there and when you asked a categorical question whether he wanted the discussion to be adjourned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not ask him. I was only trying to find out....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were trying to find out whether he was suggesting that the discussion should be adjourned.... (Interruption) Generally, when an Adjournment Motion is moved, there is an element of censure. The honourable Member fears that his suggestion may involve an element of censure....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate is labouring under an illusion....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not labouring under illusion, Sir; I thought he was labouring under an illusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not have that illusion, then it is alright.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to understand the position. The motion which was adopted by Lok Sabha on 18th June, 1971 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on 27th July 1971 spells out the functions of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes as follows: (1) to consider the report submitted by the commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338(2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government, including the Administrations of the Union Territories. Sir, it was in view of this that my Ministry was under the impression... (Interruption) This is the motion which was adopted by this House....

AN HON. MEMBER: You read further.

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** If you like, I would read out.

"(2) To report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and Administrations of Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee."

As I understand, it was for the Committee to give this report.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** Eleven reports have been given... (Interruption).

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** That report has already been given and that report can form the basis of discussion in the House. However, as I made a submission earlier, if it is the wish and desire of the House, then I will have no objection whatsoever to submit the report. We can make a time schedule that the report of one year should be presented to the House along with the action taken on the previous year's, because my fear is that if we have to place the action-taken report at the same time, then the submission of the report will be unduly delayed in future. This was the submission I was making. I am in the hands of the House; whatever is the wish of the House, I will have no hesitation in carrying out the wish.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** (Cooch-Behar): I think, some misunderstanding is going on between the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the statutory Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose report must be submitted to President under article 338 of the Constitution. There are two parallel bodies to look into the grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One is under the Constitution. Having gone through years and years the Commissioner's reports and the Government's actions or, in some cases, inactions thereon, almost all hon. members of Parliament submitted their grievances to

the Government that these measures were not enough and that a Parliamentary Committee should be formed. And a Parliamentary Committee has been formed. You were also associated, for some time, with this Committee and you know very well the functions of this Committee. One of the functions of this committee as laid down in its terms of reference is that it should consider the action taken on the report submitted by the Scheduled Castes Commissioner. That is not there. Even beyond that, this Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may go to consider so many things within its terms. As a matter of fact, the Committee submitted its recommendations, sent them to the Government and the Government sent back the proposals and recommendations which were accepted and which were not. The Committee submitted the Action-Taken Report to the Parliament on various occasions.

Now one responsibility of the Government is that you submit this Action-Taken Report on the basis of the report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner. I think the two things are distinct. Both these things should not be merged together. As a matter of fact, no blame should lay on the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is only the lapse on the part of the Government... (Interruptions) So far, no action-taken report has been submitted to this House.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA** (Chamarajanagar): I have been in this Parliament in the Lok Sabha, for the last 15 years since 1957. Every time, upto 1966, it was a practice, almost a convention, to submit the Action-Taken Report on the recommendation made by the Commissioner regarding the previous year, not for the same year. For example along with the report of the Commissioner for 1969-70, they used to give the Action-Taken Report for the previous year,

[Shri S. M. Siddayya]

viz., 1968-69. That was the practice, it continued upto 1966. On one occasion the discussion could not be taken up because the Action-Taken Report was not presented. On the same day the report was presented and discussion took place. As a matter of fact, to one of my questions, the reply given was that because the Action-Taken Report was not ready, they could not take up the discussion. Therefore, that was the practice.

There seems to be some confusion between the report of the Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the report of the Commissioner. The point is: one of the terms of reference for this Parliamentary Committee is to consider the recommendations made by the Commissioner and the action taken by the Government. So, unless the Government make it a point to give the Action-Taken Report, how can the Parliamentary Committee take up this question? I want to know that.

Secondly, the most important point is that this Parliamentary Committee can take up only questions relating to the Central Government and its administration and not the State Governments. But, actually, the Commissioner's report deals with every State. Therefore, even if it is limited to this Committee, the action taken on the recommendations made with regard to the State Governments will be left out. Therefore, it is incumbent on the part of this Government to come forward with the Action-Taken Report on the recommendations made by the Commissioner.

As a matter of fact, in 1957, when I came to Lok Sabha for the first time, a big cyclostyled copy of the Action-Taken Report was circulated to every Member. Afterwards the Government lost interest in it and they placed only one copy in the library and the Members were asked to go

and look into it. That too is now discontinued and now we face this situation.... We do not know what is the action taken by the Government when we discuss the report. I tell you it is meaningless to discuss without the action taken report. If you want to have a fruitful discussion, you must have actually the Action-Taken report at least for the previous year if not for this year. That should be continued.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we should conclude this discussion now....

श्री शम्भूनाथ : 1965-66 में जब मेम्बर्सों ने ज़िद की कि एक्शन-टेकन रिपोर्ट भी साथ आनी चाहिए तो इस रिपोर्ट को दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया, एक तो सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से रिपोर्ट दिये जाने की बात कही गई और दूसरे यह कहा गया कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से आनी चाहिए क्योंकि होम मिनिस्टर का डायरेक्ट सुम्बन्ध इससे होता है। मैं इसको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। पेज दो पर यह लिखा हुआ है :

"On page 2 of the Memo on the action taken etc. on the Commissioner's Report for 1965-66 it is stated:

"The Ministry of Home Affairs will separately lay before both Houses of Parliament a statement showing the action taken by them on the recommendations of the Commissioner in so far as they are concerned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the date? At least tell me the year.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: 1965-66 page 2.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I have got certain figures (Interruption). Order please. I have ascertained from the office that the report for the year 1961-62 of the Commissioner was laid on the Table of the House on 16-8-63. The Action-taken Report by the Government

was laid on the Table of the House on 10-12-64. That is about one report

For the second time, the report for the year 1964-65 was laid on the Table of the House on 30-3-67; the Action-taken Report was laid on the Table of the House on 22-12-67, that is, 9 months later. The 1965-66 report was laid on the Table of the House on 8-6-67 and Action-taken report was laid on the Table of the House on 21-12-67. These are the figures which I have got. Obviously,....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandrivash): There was no report after 1967.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was formed in December, 1969, for the first time. And after that, I don't think there has been any report from the Government on action taken. They are checking up but they are not quite sure. But in any case, a point has now been made. There is obviously some confusion in the whole matter.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why do you say confusion. Sir? It is a deliberate failure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Obviously, in the terms of reference of the Parliamentary Committee there is such a thing that the Committee will report to the House on action taken by the Government. There might have been some confusion in the matter. Even then the Minister has shown a spirit of accommodation. He says, if it is the wish of the House, from now on, along with the report of the Commissioner, the report of action taken also could be laid on the Table of the House. He is quite prepared to do that, but he has said, the action-taken report can be only relating to the previous year; it cannot be on the report of the current year, that is, the current re-

port. I think, with this assurance from the Minister, we should proceed with the discussion.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The last report on action taken was in 1967. After that nothing has come out. What has happened during the last five years? Why was no such report given for the last five years?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will reply to that point. Let him go on.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): I am sorry I was not in the House when this Committee was set up for the first time and I do not claim any personal knowledge, but I can say this from whatever recollection I have got. There was some feeling then that enough action was not taken or prompt action was not taken on the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes submitted from time to time, and if a committee of the House itself works as the guardian angel and scrutiniser of those recommendations and implementations thereof, that would be better. This is reflected in the terms of reference of the Committee itself and it is obvious to me as I hope it should be to every hon. Member. This question of functions can be divided into two parts. One of these two is and I quote: "The function of the Committee shall be to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under Art 338(2) of the Constitution. They can also report to both Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of such matters." (Interruption) My desire is to help hon Members. I am in their hands. If hon. Members think that I should not help them, I do not mind. But they should know the actual position. Then, the other function of the committee is:

"To report to both Houses as to the measures that should be

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the administrations of the Union Territories".

This means that apart from the Union Government themselves considering the recommendations of the Commissioner, the committee will also do the same and give their own views on the measures that the Union Government should take in respect of the individual or collective recommendations of the Commissioner. That is quite clear.

Now, the question is about the action-taken report which has not been submitted for some reasons since 1967, which reasons I do not know just now. The question is whether we should wait for the action-taken report and postpone the discussion. If that is not the intention, I want to be clear about it. If that is not the intention, then the other part is still open, namely that the report has to be considered by this House also so that the House may also give its views. There are three elements in this. Firstly, Government should consider the report and take action. Secondly, the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also consider and submit its report, and thirdly, this House can also consider it. After so many discussions this House has chosen to allot ten hours to itself for discussing this report. I think that there is nothing wrong in discussing this report. So I think the discussion should start now. All the three levels are there and all the three are working in concentric circles.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Gwalior): The parliamentary committee was appointed in 1960. But from what has just been read out by you, Sir, it is clear that Government did not submit the action-taken report since 1967. How can the Gov-

ernment justify the non-submission of the report? There has been a clear failure on the part of the Government.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** There has been no failure.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I would like the House to discuss the report, but let the hon. Minister stand up and say that Government have failed to submit the report after 1967.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** No, no.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** It was incumbent upon the Government to have submitted the report.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is the same point which he is mentioning. No conclusion should be taken from this. I have mentioned to the House the figures that I have got from my office; up to 1967, that is the position. They are not quite sure themselves, and they are looking into this to see whether there has been any report on action taken by Government after 1967.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Can the Government not say it?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Government can say that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Whatever they have to say, they will say. The hon. Member has mentioned it very clearly, and he has also brought a charge against the Government on this, and the hon. Minister could reply to this point. But let it not be taken that because I have quoted only these figures, therefore the conclusion is that the Government have not submitted any report after 1967. That is yet to be verified and checked.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** They are silent. Let them contradict.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Government is there to reply to this charge.

I think that nobody has suggested that this debate should be adjourned. The hon. Members have only highlighted certain things at this time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We want a fruitful discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has also agreed to that point of view and he has said that if the House so desires....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him reply to this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will reply. He has only stated to move the motion, but if hon. Members do not allow him to move the motion and to reply to those points....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A point of order on my being on my legs? First of all, let Shri Samar Guha sit down.

Order, order. There should be parliamentary etiquette. One of the things that should be done is that no member should come between the Chair and the speaker and secondly, his back should not be shown to the Chair.

As for Shri Samar Guha, if his point of order is that when I am on my legs, I must sit so that he may stand up, that is not a point of order.

Now, I think the Minister has agreed to this that next time if you want it, it would be done, but only a report of action taken on the previous report would be placed. He has said it. If you all agree to continue the discussion, the Minister can continue with his Motion.

श्री जी० लाल बाल (कलेलबाग) :  
मगर कोई टाईम तो निर्धारित होना चाहिए  
कि वह रिपोर्ट कब आवेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Already the Government has submitted the 10th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I do not know what charges we can make on account of the failure of Government, on account of their faults or speak about the merits. It will be just a theoretical discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no point of order

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are talking of *garibi hatao* and socialism. Socialism in India means the upliftment of the backward communities belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But this dis-

cussion will be absolutely meaningless and fruitless, without objective and without purpose as it will not give us an opportunity to pinpoint the Government's failure....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Without a report of action taken by Government, it will be absolutely meaningless, without objective and without purpose to discuss this Report. Therefore, I submit it will be absolutely wrong to discuss this Report without the action taken report before us, without knowing what action they have taken, what action they failed to take, what action they will take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us clinch the point. Shri Samar Guha has said very clearly, if I understood him rightly, that there is no meaning in discussing this Report, now. Does he mean to say that discussion on this Report should be adjourned?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got your point. I am only ascertaining from you what is in your mind.



**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Till the report of action taken on the Report is placed before us, we cannot discuss. But if within one hour from now the report is placed before the House, we can begin discussion now, or as soon as the report is placed before us, the discussion should start.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am only ascertaining from him what he wants to say. If he wants that to be done, he has got to move a formal motion under rule 340 and I will put it to the House.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** If you permit, I will do it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He can move a formal motion, if he likes. *(Interruptions).*

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** May I be permitted to move it?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He could pass it to me.

The point is only this, whether we should continue with the discussion of the Report or as Shri Samar Guha, wants to move, discussion on this should be adjourned, until the Government is able to place the action taken report before the House....

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order.

**श्री रामवतार शस्त्री :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ मिनट पहले जब श्री वाकमेयी बोल रहे थे, तो आप ने यह व्यवस्था दी थी कि इस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय देंगे। इस से पहले कि आप इस प्रश्न को हाउस के सामने रखें, जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों ने किये हैं, मंत्री महोदय के बारे में जानकारी दें।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order. I have not given any ruling so far on this. I have only tried to clarify the position.

**श्री रामू नाथ :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्लीयर है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी एक्शयोरेंस दिया कि ऐक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट चूं कि हाउस चाहता है इसलिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आएगी। अब सवाल यह नहीं रह जाता कि हाउस को ऐडजर्न कर दिया जाये। इस पर तो बहस होनी चाहिए...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Not the House, the discussion.

**श्री रामू नाथ :** मेरा कहना है कि डिस्कशन को कांटीन्यू करना चाहिए। लेकिन जहां तक मिनिस्टर साहब का एक्शयोरेंस है मैं उन से यह उम्मीद रखता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी डेफिनिट पीरियड वह बता देंगे कि उस के अन्दर ऐक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट हाउस में सबमिट कर देंगे। यह मैं उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं।

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Sir, let the Minister reply first. *(Interruption)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please. The Minister will reply to all your points if he is given the right to reply.

Now, there are two opinion in this House. One is, despite all these shortcomings, the discussion must go on. That appears to be the overwhelming opinion in the House. The other thing is this. The hon. Member is giving a formal motion about it.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):** What is that?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please. You do not allow me to finish what I am going to say. There is an opinion that this discussion must be adjourned. The House is to decide.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** Under what rule he has given the notice?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am going to tell you. He has written to me. I will read out to the House what Shri Samar Guha has written.

"That the discussion on the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be postponed till the report on the action taken is simultaneously placed for consideration of the House."

This is the motion he has given. He has not mentioned the rule. But Rule 340 allows such a motion. So, that motion is treated as moved.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI** (Shajapur): What is the reply of the Minister? We cannot say 'yes' or 'no' unless and until we hear him.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Will you please sit down? When the Minister is allowed to reply he will reply to all your points. I will put Mr. Guha's motion to the House. The rules allow that. (Interruption) If I allow the Minister to go on, that means the House has given the ruling that the discussion must go on. But the point to be clarified first is whether it should be discussed. I think it is a simple matter. I will put the motion of Shri Samar Guha before the House.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** It is superfluous.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let me see how it is superfluous.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The whole agitation is going on on the non-submission of the report on action taken. But I should say there are 11 reports before this House given by the Committee. 11 reports are there, and they have discussed in these reports as to what the Government have done and what has not been done. The question of submitting action taken report does not arise in this case. (Interruption).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please. I will put the motion to the House.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Sir, on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is the point of order?

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is deliberately misleading this House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is no point of order.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** You had said that the report was submitted to this House in 1967. He did not contradict this. It means that your point was correct. For the last five years, the Government or the Commissioner has failed to submit the action taken report to the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is no point of order.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Sir, you in your wisdom have made certain remarks. We have respectfully taken note of them. You are now putting the motion moved by Mr. Samar Guha for the consideration of the House. You made an observation that there have been shortcomings on the part of the Government and therefore, my colleague rose to say that the action taken report does not only depend upon the Government of India but it also depends upon the State Governments' action taken on a particular report. And all the Governments do not belong to the party that is in power here at the Centre. During the period from 1967 to 1971, there were so many, what you call, "*samvād sarkars*" or so many State Governments for which we are not entirely responsible. (Interruptions). Please let me have my say; I would not like it to go on record that there were shortcomings on our part. With due respect, so far as the Union Government is concerned it has been reporting from time to time to the Committee of this House known as the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and on its part the Committee has been submitting reports—eleven reports, as my colleague the Deputy Minister tried to invite the attention of the House to,

गुरु किया, फिर पंजाब के ने किया—

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछता चाहता हूँ आप प्रिजाइडिग आफिसर्स कान्फ़ेंस के अध्यक्ष हैं। आप इस समय किस का तमिन्नाडु का स्पीकर मानते हैं।

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे पता नहीं है अभी तक। पता लगेगा तब बताऊंगा कि कौन है।

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3891/72.]

##### STATEMENT RE: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWING

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowing in December, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3891/72.]

##### FRUIT PRODUCTS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3537 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3892/72.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3893/72.]

(ii) Annual Report of the U.P. State Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3894/72.]

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** I beg to lay on the

श्री राजबहादुर : आपकी सरकारें भी थीं, उन्होंने कुछ काम नहीं किया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर हमारी सरकारों ने नहीं किया तो आप रिपोर्ट रख दीजिये और लिख दीजिये कि स्टेट से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई । आप अपने कामों पर यह कह कर पर्दा नहीं डाल सकते कि राज्यों में किन-किन की सरकारें थीं ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like it to go on record that we do not take it as a failure on the part of the Government. As I said, in view of the wording of the terms of reference of the committee, the feeling was that the action taken report was to be submitted to the committee and the committee will present it to the House. Now that the House wants it, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government would be prepared to submit it directly to the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. members will have their chance to speak. If they want to criticise, let them criticise at that time. If you go on interrupting this way, we cannot proceed. Let us have some calm now.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was submitting that a provision of Rs. 142 crores was made in the fourth plan for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, of which more than Rs. 76 crores have already been spent in the first three years and the balance we hope will be spent before the end of the fourth plan period, in addition to the sizeable amounts from the non-plan budgets which are being spent by the State Governments.

Tribal development blocks from the most outstanding programme for the all-round development of the scheduled tribes. Approximately Rs. 55 crores have already been spent on 504 tribal development blocks operating in the tribal areas of the country. For the intensive and integrated development of the more backward and sensitive tribal areas, a special tribal

development scheme has been initiated recently by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Under this scheme, to begin with, six projects, two each in M.P. and Orissa and one each in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have been sanctioned, each with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for the remaining period of the fourth plan. The programmes regarding the award of post-matric scholarships to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have become very popular. Their number has swelled from 1504 in 1951-52 to 1,68,000 in 1971-72. So far as scheduled tribes are concerned, it has swelled from 575 to 32,000. In terms of expenditure, it has increased from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 960 lakhs in the case of Scheduled Castes and from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 193 lakhs in the case of Scheduled Tribes for the same period. This programme has now been extended to cover neo-Buddhists also. Meritorious students are now entitled to get more or less one and a half times of the usual scholarship amount for maintenance. There was a great deal of difficulty in the case of students of one State receiving education in another State. Certain steps have been taken in that connection.

Pre-examination training centres have been established for coaching students. Three centres for coaching for IAS for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been established at Allahabad, Madras and Patiala.

One of the most important factors which can contribute to the improvement of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly of Scheduled Castes, is the possession of land. Government are, therefore, trying their level best to see that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are landless agriculturists are provided with agricultural land. About 43.45 lakhs of acres of land have been distributed among the landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes till the end of the Third Plan period. During the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

years 1965-66 to 1968-69 about 71,367 acres of land were distributed under the Centrally sponsored scheme for resettlement of agricultural labour under the Ministry of Agriculture.

One of the most important problems that this country is faced with is the continuation of untouchability. Hon. Members would recall that they have referred the Untouchability Offences Amendment Bill to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. I hope that when the report of that Committee is placed before the House specific legislative action would be possible so that the fight against untouchability can be strengthened. I have also said that in the educational re-organisation programme that we are envisaging for the fifth plan we hope that the whole ideology on which untouchability is based can be combated through the educational sector.

I am very grateful to the Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the careful consideration that they have given to this matter and for the very important recommendations which they have made. In the recent conference of Ministers of Social Welfare or Harijan welfare of the various State Governments many important and valuable suggestions have been made.

We are at the moment engaged in preparing the outlines of the Fifth plan and I shall be extremely grateful if the hon. Members in the course of their observations are good enough to make certain suggestion which can be incorporated in the Fifth plan so that we are able to make a definite heavy in improving the social, economic and educational condition of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

There are some substitute motions. The first one is by Shri Jyotirmoy Bose. He is not in the service of the House; so, it cannot be moved. The second one is by Shri K. S. Chavda. He is not here. The next one is by Shri Dasaratha Deb. Is he moving it?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Yes. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971, is convinced that the Central and the State Governments have failed to protect the Scheduled Castes and Tribes from oppression, exploitation and discrimination and to implement the constitutional and other guarantees given to them and calls upon the Government to implement within the period of one year at least all the constitutional provisions in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and constitute Regional Councils in all tribal compact areas where there is preponderance of tribal population with the representatives of tribals alone elected on the basis of adult franchise and vest all development works to such a Council or Councils." (3).

SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA (Basti): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the

House on the 22nd December, 1971, urges upon the Government of India to take the following steps immediately—

(a) to set up an independent and impartial body for going into the causes of prosperity and better standard of living of those members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who became converts or embraced some other religion and immediate steps should be taken to improve the economic condition and educational standards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) to appoint a high powered Commission to go into the causes of harassment and physical and mental torture to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by burning them alive and sacrificing them; and

(c) to stop immediately the practice of forced labour being taken from the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to appoint a separate Commission consisting of members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only for enquiring into the matter and to submit a report to the Government.”

(4).

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur):  
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971, urges upon the Government of India to take immediately the following steps—

(a) to raise economic status or level of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes by formulating and financing Development Special Schemes exclusively for them to remove poverty and ignorance from amongst them;

(b) to launch an extensive scheme of education to the effect that they should not fall victim to the centuries long practices of inferiority complexes so that they may be able to assert themselves as honourable citizens of the country; and

(c) to discourage the growth, if any, of the vested interests in their ranks.” (5)

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):  
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971, is of the opinion that the Government has failed—

(a) to rehabilitate the Scheduled Tribes in India in general and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa in particular;

(b) to provide employment to the Scheduled Tribes in the district of Mayurbhanj in Orissa who were thrown out of employment in 1968 and to provide employment facility to the educated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates according to the percentage fixed;

(c) to put a check on the inhuman transaction of sale of Adivasi girls in Orissa:

morning. You can just mention what you want to say, but do not read from the paper.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** In this village all the Muslim houses were looted and burnt, helped by the police officers standing by. The District Magistrate has given a false report.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Do not go further now. What do you want to say?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I want to say that the government must make a statement today, giving the correct facts and stating what steps are being taken to resettle the Muslims who have been driven out after looting and burning their houses. It is a very serious matter. Are we living in a civilised world? This has appeared in the front page of *Hindustan Times*.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR):** I want to say something on this very issue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Although it is not in the agenda, it is normal, usual, when members are exercised over certain things that happen in the country, that they mention it before the House. I have allowed that. If what the newspaper has mentioned is correct, it is an unfortunate thing. But, how does this House come in? We are guided by the Constitution here. This is a law and order question relating to a particular state.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Minority issue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Even so, since the allegation is that the minorities are involved, I think it is proper for the government to take notice of it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (GWALIOR):** There is no question of minority or majority here. If Indian citizens are involved we have to go into that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We are all Indian citizens. Since minorities are alleged to be involved, I think it is good if the government takes notice of this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से एक और मसला उठाना चाहता हूँ जो राज्य का नहीं केन्द्र का है। समाचार पत्रों में छपा है कि सी० आई० ए० ने प्रधान मंत्री की तीन बार हत्या करने की कांशिश की। यह खबर कुवैत से आई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह गलत है या सही है। लेकिन अगर सी० आई० ए० प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या करने का प्रयास कर रहा है तो फिर सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.** I think a white paper is necessary. This is a very alarming and dangerous news. We want the government to publish a white paper.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (CALCUTTA—NORTH—EAST):** Sir, on a point of procedure in relation to what you were pleased to say when Shri Bosu was very rightly permitted to make a statement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Ministers would kindly listen to what the Members say because so much is going on here. I do not know whether they are even aware of what is taking place here.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** We know it is about CIA.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I would request everybody to take this House a little seriously. It is not about CIA agents alone. A little while ago some Members drew the attention of the House to a news item in a newspaper

which says that certain minorities have been subjected to attacks in a particular State, UP in this particular case.

I had said that this was a law and order question of the State. But since the minorities are alleged to be involved, I had said that the Government might take notice of that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, you very rightly permitted this matter to be raised and even though you thought that ostensibly it might be a law and order question of the State, it had all-India implications and you, very rightly, gave that decision. But we are here in Parliament not merely to report what appears in the papers and be satisfied with the ventilation of that report. Since Parliament takes possession of the report as presented to this House by the hon. Member and, since you were pleased to make some observations about it, we regard it incumbent upon the Government here and now, to say how it is reacting to this report having been made public on the floor of the House.

Procedurally, I am very disturbed if the Chair has only to make an observation that it has a remote expectation that the Government will do something about it. The Government is present bodily here and the Government is answerable to that. The Government should make some kind of a statement. I do not expect any detailed statement from the Government. But if this report is brought to the attention of the Government, it is for the Government out of deference to the wishes of Parliament to come out and say something about it, and not to keep mum all the time. This is what happens every time. That is why I would ask you to direct the Government to give its reaction. It may be a negative, tentative, reaction, whatever it may be. But let us give its reaction. They must react to it. Because we are very few in number, they should not sit mum and not regard even the importance of the subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a previous occasion, when my hon. friend, Shri Ishaque Sambhali, narrated an awful story about what happened to Muslim families in Ferozabad, then, the Speaker in his wisdom allowed Shri Ishaque Sambhali to make a statement and, perhaps, he directed the Minister to make a statement, and Shri K. C. Pant made a statement. In this case also, I would request you to direct the Government to make a statement. It is not an ordinary matter. They have been burnt to death. The other day, we were assured by the Minister, Mr. Mohsin as to how the linguistic minorities will be protected in this country. I would say that the Minister should make a statement on this.

About the other point regarding C. I. A., which my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, has raised, let it be discussed here. The discussion should take place immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only say that the Government may take notice of what the Members have said.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरना)

मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं वर

बार बार उठ रहे हैं, उन से उत्तर दिलावायूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I humbly submit to you that you ask the Government to make a statement. Let them take two hours. There is S.T.D. for Lucknow and they can find facts and make a statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. Sir, you have already said that the Government should take note of that. I have taken note of it. I would say, we must get some factual information about it. I must say, if any such thing has happened, the Government will feel equally distressed. We certainly share the distress and concern of the House. But the facts have to be collected first and to know as to what the State Government has to say about it.



[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the past also, since 1952, we have discussed many Reports. Many recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are good and, in this House also, in the course of the discussion, many Members have given good suggestions which should have been implemented by the Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But we know the fate of all these recommendations and suggestions. Most of the suggestions, however, valuable they might be, have been turned down by this Government every time. That is why I am thinking what valuable purpose will be served by discussing the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We find that the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are neither mandatory to the Government to implement them nor there is any organisation in the States to implement them. That is why I am not very much hopeful about the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have found in the past and now also that many good suggestions have been turned down by the Government, particularly those suggestions which may affect the vested interests. This is the thing that is going on in our country. Therefore, I consider that these Scheduled Tribes have got only certain propaganda value to show that something is being done. They have got no material value to the actual life of the people who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As long as the Congress Government remains in power which is bourgeois—landlord Government in which the capitalist monopoly bourgeois play

the leading role, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people cannot expect a better life. The last 25 years have proved that a limited section of people may get some relief here and there, only partially, but that the basic problems of these unfortunate people will remain the same, maybe they may become much worse.

That is why I want to tell our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people that this is the right time for them to speak in one voice and to act unitedly to force this Congress Government to reverse their policy which is always to deny the human rights to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair].

In dealing with this problem we have to realise that the problems of Scheduled Castes people and the problems of Scheduled Tribes people are quite different. They should not be mixed up. The Scheduled Castes people are those people who are, unfortunately, very backward and who belong to communities or linguistic groups which are called advanced communities or groups. Among those communities, they are backward. Their problem is not linguistic because the language is already developed. But their first problem is land, they must get land because 90 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are living in villages as agricultural labourers, as poor peasants, as forest labourers. First, they must get land and that land must be guaranteed to them. It should not pass into the hands of other people. Unfortunately, there is no law in India by which transfer of land from Scheduled Castes could be prevented. Secondly they must get education. Somewhere we are told that 25 per cent of seats is reserved for Scheduled Castes; somewhere else it is 20 per cent; 10 per cent and so on. It is not a

question of keeping the percentage of reservation at 20 or 25 or 30. 90 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population is illiterate, uneducated. So, this 25 or 30 per cent reservation will not serve the purpose. There should be a law by which Government should be compelled to give educational facilities to all Scheduled Caste people and Harijan students, whoever wants to get admission is school. This would be the proper thing.

Regarding job, some good suggestions are there, but they are not getting Jobs. That is why this thing must be done.

It is very unfortunate that still untouchability is being practised in our country and in some places it is in the worst form. People may think that there is no law by which the offender can be punished. There are certain laws by which people who practise untouchability can be punished. It is not a question that these people cannot be punished under law. But in the face of law, this untouchability is practised in our country. Somewhere Harijan colonies were set on fire, village after village; in some places people have also been murdered; they were not allowed to use the same well which was used by caste Hindus. This social oppression is there. The main problem is who will execute the law. The people who are entrusted with execution of the law are themselves guilty of practising untouchability. So, under this condition, the Scheduled Caste people, the Harijan people, cannot expect a good treatment from those people. That is why, these people have to raise their heads and fight for their rights and liberties.

Regarding Scheduled Tribes, the problem is a bit different. They have also got the land problem and the education problem. But apart from land and education, each tribal group forms a distinct nationality. They are not to be called full-fledged nationalities, but these groups are in the for-

mation stage. That is why, their problem must be treated with urgency. Most of the tribals have their dialects—not the written, developed languages. But they have got a distinct culture, a distinct heritage and a number of dialects which have got to be developed. If you cannot develop these, then the problem of the Scheduled Tribes cannot be treated properly. That is why, in the beginning itself, I said that their problems should be looked into in a different way.

I want to say one thing. These Scheduled Castes and Tribes I know, are socially very backward and socially they are very much oppressed. Economically, these people are very much deprived of all benefits of the modern society. Politically, they are kept away from the normal democratic and political life. Our people are boasting of democracy in our country. But, let this Government answer: where 120 million people are deprived of human rights, particularly, the Harijans, how can you boast that you are running the democracy in a good way? I will better call it, it is not a democracy, it is an idiocracy or I will say it is a democracy of those sections of the people who always oppressed these sections of the people, the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the democracy they are running, they are running it to exploit them and to oppress them and to deprive them of their legal shares and to deprive them of their human rights.

In the *Times of India* of 14th August 1972 a report from U.P. says:

"Huts of the Harijans were set on fire in the Chatna village in the Jaysinghpur area by some Thakurs in May this year following their refusal to work on wages of 12 to 25 paise per day."

What a dangerous thing it is! This is a very dangerous thing. That is why I said this Government should better look into these.

(Motion)

[Shri Dasaratha Deb.]

Here is another report in the same paper, *Times of India* dated 20th June, 1972.

"Poona, June, 19 (UNI)

Poona Mayor S. A. Chavan told UNI on Sunday the boycott had been enforced since Saturday because the Harijans and the Vaidus had voted "the candidates of their choice" in the gram panchayat elections."

Earlier it says:

"Fresh reports of social boycott of Harijans and Vaidu community (Scheduled Tribe) in Ghendand and Shirali villages, 28 km and 72 km from here, respectively, have been received here."

The same paper has also published another incident:

A 300-house Harijan colony, very near a police station near Visakhapatnam, was raided on the night of June 11 and inmates were beaten up, according to Mr. C. Pavanamurthy, President of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Welfare Association . . .

Caste Hindus, living around the colony, bearing a grudge against the residence of the colony since the elections, took advantage of a minor event, and organised a raid on the colony, Mr. Murthy alleged.

....Dr. Deen told UNI he had received a complaint from Harijans in Yerada village on the outskirts of the town that they were not allowed to wear chappals and walk before the houses of caste Hindus." Sir, this is the thing that is going on in this country and we cannot claim that ours is a modern society. We are not even a civilised society when our brethren are being treated like that. Every one of us must feel ashamed at these things.

Sir, coming to the problem of the tribal, I wish to say this. Always our historians in India, in their eager search for Indian nationality and Indian nationhood, have denied the multi-national character of Indian society. This is what has happened. The capitalist and the landlord establishments and the feudal vested interests have only perpetuated the myth about India's homogeneity as a Nation State. The ruling class is afraid that class struggle in some parts of India may become more intense by assuming national forms and, therefore, the Indian bourgeois is anxious to prove that western concept of nationality is not applicable to the Indian situation. This concept to deny the multi-national character of Indian society causes the greatest hurdle for the different sections of the tribal people of India on the way of their natural development. They are being sought to remain obedient followers of the Indian bourgeoisie, belonging to upper castes.

This is the situation which is obtaining now. Before independence at least the tribal people had their own land, they had some forests where they can collect some materials on which they can live on. But after independence even these lands have been taken away. The forest areas have been taken away from them in the name of extension of forest areas by the Government. In Tripura what is happening? There are *jhoomias* who depend only on *jhoom* cultivation. This cultivation cannot be done without forest. By the extension of the reserve forest areas, these people have been completely thrown out of their occupation. They cannot do their sifting cultivation at all. Therefore, they have become destitutes.

A few minutes back the Education Minister gave us the figure that ~~some~~ 504 tribal development blocks are there. It may be his impression that they are all doing well, but I have a bitter experience about them. I

will give you one example. We have got six tribal development blocks in Tripura. In one tribal development block, that is, in Tallamura, what happened was this. Before the block was formed, the tribal population constituted 70 per cent but after 16 years of the working of this particular development block this tribal population has been reduced to 28 per cent. They live in a miserable condition, they live in a destitute condition. The blackmarketeers traders, land grabbers, all non-tribal people in connivance with Tribal Development Block officials, worked in getting tribals' land transferred to non-tribals to get their lands. Therefore they have become landless. They are now starting to desert these places. I can give you hundreds of such examples.

Therefore, Sir, it is my submission that tribal development blocks alone are not going to be the remedy to protect these tribal people from such exploitation, and from such eviction of their lands. The minimum guarantee would be that all tribal areas where there is preponderance of tribal population should be declared as a scheduled area and for that area there should be regional autonomy given and there should be a regional council for the autonomous area. That council should have the representation of the tribal people alone, elected on the basis of adult franchise. All the development work must be given to those councils. These tribal people should be allowed to manage and look after their affairs by themselves. We do not require any guardians. We can develop ourselves, if the opportunity is given to us the tribal people. We have seen so many experts linguistic experts and others, roaming in the tribal areas in the name of experts. But actually they are exploiting the tribal people. These people should be prevented from entering the tribal area because this Government has refused to rea-

lise the actual position of the tribal people and that these experts and others are getting an opportunity to exploit the tribal people like anything. But the tribal people have got a certain character. At least, they want to fight and resist the exploiters. In many places, the resistance was there. When the big traders the moneylenders entered the tribal villages and forcibly evicted the people there, they resisted them.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes. He has six more minutes still left.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** In certain places, they resisted there landgrabbers, moneylenders and these traders because they wanted to preserve their lands. But the difficulty comes when the Government with the help of the armed police and the CRP come forward to help these land-grabbers. Then the tribals cannot resist. They cannot fight against the Government forces. They can fight in a better way against the traders or some blackmarketeers or land-grabbers. I have found that in many places in Tripura, such as the Palku area or the Laxminarainpur area and in so many other places, the tribals first resisted, but ultimately the arm police were posted there and they were evicted. This is the thing which is going on there. That is why I submit that regional autonomy should be given. I am not speaking only for Tripura when I say this. Wherever such tribal area exists, wherever there is a considerable number of the tribal population in a contiguous area, there should be regional autonomy. I do not say that they should form a separate State regional autonomy to be within a State. But I want that some regional autonomy and some independence should be given to these people to develop themselves. Nothing short of regional autonomy can give a minimum guarantee to the tribal people from being exploited by these people.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb.]

I would like to point out that Government should not be satisfied with merely giving these tribal development blocks. I am against these present tribal development blocks, because they cannot give any relief to the people. In the name of the tribal people, they have allotted a certain big amount, but actually this money has been appropriated by the officials in connivance with certain corrupt local people, and the tribal people are not actually getting it. In Tripura, we had been given for a long time these tribal development blocks but not the regional autonomy. But the point is that when the tribal people were fighting against the mahajans immediately they were termed as anti-social elements or sometimes a slander campaign or an outcry is started by the Government or the vested interests that such and such people have resorted to violence. Then follows repressive action. If we demand that there should be regional autonomy, then immediately the spokesmen of the Government and the vested interests will start campaigning that such and such people are separatist and they want to secede from India and these separatists must be taught proper lesson and immediately repression is started. There are certain people in India who are rather sympathetic and favourable to the cause of the tribal people but because of this propaganda and this slander, those people are swept away sometimes and they also start misunderstanding the tribal people. I would warn the Government that if they keep these 120 million people in the dark, then the progress of the Indian economy would also be retarded.

You cannot march forward by keeping these people backward. That is why I ask all the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether they be in the Congress or my party or any other party, to realise that in these

twentyfive years of Congress rule, they have been deprived of their human rights. If they want to establish their rights and survive, they must speak in one voice. If they forge united action, we can force this Government to change their policy for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री शम्भूनाथ : मैं आपकी अनुमति से अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत करना हूँ

समापति महोदय : आपका नाम सबस्टीट्यूट मोशन मूव करने वालों में है। जब मूव करने का समय आया था तब आप यहां नहीं थे। आपको रहना चाहिए था। अब आप मूव करना चाहते हैं तो स्पेशल केस ट्रीट करके मैं आपकी मूव करने की इजाजत देता हूँ।

श्री शम्भूनाथ : मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

I beg to move.

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

*This House having considered the Nineteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1971, urges upon the Government of India to take immediate steps—*

- (a) to formulate a National Social Policy Resolution for eradication of untouchability by abolishing the caste system;
- (b) to restore the seventeen regional offices of the Commissioner's organisation which were abolished in 1967;
- (c) to increase the rates of scholarship of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in accordance with the increased cost of living;

(d) to bring forward a law prescribing punishment for the still prevalent practice of forced or bonded labour in country under provisions of articles 23(1) and 35(a) (ii) of the Constitution;

(e) to desist from any further attempts to prevent the Commissioner from entertaining and independently investigating complaints from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees; and

(f) to put down the atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country." (11)

रिपोर्ट पर आज बहस हो रही है। हमें ख़ुशी है और हम पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर के मिनिस्टर को बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने पिछले सेशन में जो एम्प्योरिस दिया था कि आने वाले सेशन में यह पहले सप्ताह में रखी जाएगी और अधिक से अधिक समय इसके लिए दिया जायेगा, उसको उन्होंने पूरा किया। पहले सप्ताह में इसको रख भी दिया और दस घंटे का समय भी इसके लिए दे दिया। ऐसा करने के लिए मैं उनके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार ने आर्थिक पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन तथा दूसरे रेजोल्यूशन पास किए हैं अपनी पालिसी के बारे में लेकिन यह जो पांचवा हिस्सा आबादी का है इसके बारे में पालिसी या रेजोल्यूशन के तौर पर सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है और मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि आज तक नेशनल सोशल पालिसी नाम की कोई चीज़ उसने हमारे सामने नहीं रखी है। यह पांचवा हिस्सा आबादी का हजारों बरसों से किसी न किसी तरीके से आप्रैस्ट रहता है या इसको आप्रैस किया गया है, इसका शोषण किया गया है, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शोषण तो है ही मानसिक शोषण भी इसका किया गया है और आज भी उसी

वैमाने पर हो रहा है। जब तक एक बहुत वैमाने पर एक पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन नहीं बनाया जाएगा और नेशनल पालिसी के तौर पर से इस मसले के साथ डील नहीं किया जाएगा हमारा अपना ख्याल है कि जो बातें की जा रही, उससे हमारी दशा में कोई खास सुधार नहीं होगा।

जहाँ तक हमारी नेता का सवाल है, इसर दो बपस के अन्दर जब कभी भी हमें उनके भाषण सुनने का अवसर मिला है, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के भाषणों को सुनने का अवसर मिला है चाहे वे राष्ट्रीय मंच पर हों और चाहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर, हमने देखा है कि हमेशा उन्होंने शोषित और पीड़ित मानवता का जिक्र किया है और उसकी ओर उनका ध्यान रखा है और मुझे कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि पिछले मिडलम पोल में पिछड़ा वर्ग, हरिजन कहे जाने वाले शोषित तथा पीड़ित वर्ग ने अपनी बहुत बुराई नेता अपना बाबू जगजीवन राम और प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्राप्रेसिव पालिसीज में रख कर आख मूंद कर उनको वोट दिया है और कांग्रेस को मैजोरिटी दी है। उसको उम्मीद थी कि कुछ काम होगा। लेकिन बहुत सा काम नहीं हुआ है। थोड़ा बहुत हुआ है। लेकिन जहाँ रोग है उस रोग का निदान नहीं हुआ जा रहा है। महज छोटे मोटे कामों से कोई बात नहीं बन सकती। सोशल पालिसी के बारे में जब जब यहाँ बात की गई तब जो जवाब आया है, उसको मैं आपके सामने उदाहरण के तौर पर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। 1965 में जब सोशल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक बात की गई जब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जवाब आया कि वह प्लानिंग कमिशन को रीफर कर दिया गया है और उसके बाद ही यह सोशल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पालिसी के तौर पर नीब आया।

लेकिन उस के बाद जब 1968 में बजट आया और पूछा गया, तो गवर्नमेंट

[श्री शम्भूनाथ]

की तरफ से कहा गया कि यह फोर्ब फाइव-यीयर प्लान में आयेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारे नेता यह चाहते हैं कि ये डाउन-डाउन, शोषित, लोग ऊपर उठें, तो मालूम नहीं कि बीच में ऐसी कौन सी एजेंसी है, जिस को कुछ करने में तकलीफ होती है। इस का क्लीयर उदाहरण आप के सामने है कि दो बरस हो गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से रिपीट नहीं आई है। हमारे नेता तो क्लीयर हैं, लेकिन जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी देश की सरकार चला रही है, जिस के दिमाग में जात का जहर भरा हुआ है, जिस ने जात के नाम पर एक्सप्लायट किया है और करना चाहती है, उस ने हमेशा इस की एवायड करने की कोशिश की है। यही कारण है कि जब फिर इस मसले पर जोर दिया गया, तो सरकार ने कहा कि "इट इज इन इन्टेग्रल पार्ट ऑफ दी नेशनल डेवलपमेंट प्लान" और यह कह कर छोड़ दिया।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पास हो जाता है, तो क्या इस देश की आबादी के पांचवें हिस्से के लिए एक सोशल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन नहीं हो सकता है। क्या इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का संबंध डेवलपमेंट प्लान से नहीं है? लेकिन सोशल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन को डाईल्यूट किया जा रहा है और उस को डाईल्यूट करने वाले वही लोग हैं, जो नहीं चाहते कि यह वर्ग ऊपर उठे। जब यह वर्ग ऊपर उठेगा, तो देश मजबूत होगा, देश में एकता होगी। वे लोग यह नहीं चाहते।

इस लिए सरकार की देश की बीस प्रीसदी आबादी को ऊपर उठाने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए, जिस का जातिवाद और धर्म के नाम पर शोषण किया जा रहा है। इस बारे में तरह तरह के सालूशन दिखे जा रहे हैं। जैसे, कोई कहता है कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह हों। यह ठीक है कि इस

से कुछ सुधार हो सकता है और शोषण थोड़ा खत्म हो सकता है। लेकिन यह समस्या का एकमात्र समाधान नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार की तरफ से एक रेजोल्यूशन आना चाहिए, जिस में सब प्रकार के एक्सप्लायटेशन का कुछ न कुछ निदान किया जाये।

हम लोगों की हथेशा यह मांग रही है कि यह मंत्रालय किसी ऐसे मंत्रालय के साथ सम्बन्धित किया जाये, जिस की बात या डायरेक्शन को सब राज्यों की सरकारें मानें। सोशल बेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट की स्थिति यह है कि उस ने दो वर्ष से डेटा क्लेकट करना शुरू किया, लेकिन कोई उस की नहीं सुनता है। उस के पास क्या पावर है? अगर उस ने यहां से कोई खत लिखा, तो अगर छः महीने या साल भर के बाद किसी ने जवाब दे दिया, तो वह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

एक बार तो हम चाहते थे कि यह विषय होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ सम्बन्धित हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल मैं ही नहीं, हाउस के सभी सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे, और पुरजोर तरीके से इस की तार्किक करेंगे, कि यह डिपार्टमेंट प्रधान मंत्री के पास रहे। हो सकता है कि प्रधान मंत्री का जीवन बहुत व्यस्त है, मगर उनके संचालन और नेतृत्व में अलग से एक मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाये, उस पर डायरेक्ट प्रधान मंत्री का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। उस स्थिति में स्टेट्स को जो कुछ भी डायरेक्शन जायेगा, उस को वे मानने के लिए बाध्य होंगी।

कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए एक कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की गई। कुछ दिनों तक उस की पावर थी गई। लेकिन आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को यह भी बरदास्त नहीं हुआ और उस की हासत उस आदमी की सी कर दी गई, जिस के हाथ काट दिये जायें, आँखें फोड़ दी जायें, कानों

में सीसा भर दिया जाय और वह भी समझना मुश्किल हो जाये कि वह जीवित है या निर्जीव हो गया है। डायरेक्टर को प्रोबोट कर के कमिश्नर बना दिया गया और उस के साथ ही स्टेट्स में जो सख रिजर्वल कमिश्नर थे, उन का एक दम से तफाया कर दिया गया।

वहां बैठा हुआ अफसर किस किस के पास जायेगा और कैसे इस काम का संचालन करेगा? उस को पता लगाना है कि हरिजनों के साथ कहां क्या बीत रही है, उस को क्या करना है, गवर्नमेंट को क्या रिपोर्ट देनी है। और गवर्नमेंट को क्या रक्शन लेना है इस सब के लिए उस के पास कोई भी मीडियम नहीं है। जो था, उस को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है। जब इस बारे में सदन में जोर डाला गया, तो मिनिस्टर की तरफ से एशोरेंस आये। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब मिनिस्टर चले जाते हैं, तो उन के एशोरेंस भी उन के साथ ही चले जाते हैं।

माननीय श्री सिद्धान्त शंकर रे ने 14 जुलाई, 1971 को एक एशोरेंस दिया था।

"While speaking on his Ministry's demands for grants for 1971-72, the then Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray stated in the Lok Sabha on July 14, 1971 that in regard to the suggestion that there should be an assistant commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State to work under the Commissioner, the matter now rests with the new commissioner and if he considers this proposal to be more advantageous it will be for him to see the situation and lay down what his requirements are."

साल भर बीत गया है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जलना चाहता हूं कि यह एशोरेंस पड़ा हुआ है।

और हम लोगों को बराबर डिमांड है, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से क्या ऐक्शन इस पर लिया गया। क्योंकि प्रायः जानते हैं कि प्रायः के यहां से जो इन्फ्लेक्शन जाते हैं उन का जबाब राज्य सरकारें नहीं देती। प्रायः के पास वुलरा माध्यम कमिश्नर का है। अंतर उस को अपने डंग से काबू करने का मौका नहीं दिया गया तो प्रायः को कैसे पता लग सकता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कस्ट की क्या डिमांड है और क्या करना चाहिए? यह बराबर हमारी मांग चली आ रही है, सारे सदस्यों की मांग चली आ रही है।

एक स्कालरशिप हमारे मंत्री महोदय देते हैं। 22 वर्ष से लेकर आज तक कितना रुपया खर्च किया है एजुकेशन पर और खास कर स्कालरशिप पर करोड़ों रुपये दिए हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं। काम किया गया, पढ़ाई के क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम काफी आगे हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रायः के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सारे देश में एजीटेशन होता है कि महंगाई बढ़ गई है, महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दीजिए। एजीटेशन होता है और सारे इंडेक्स दिए जाते हैं। अभी कल ही प्राइज राइज का सवाल बड़े जोर से उठा। लेकिन यह जो हरिजन कहा जाने वाला विद्यार्थी है उसके लिए यह सवाल नहीं उठ पाता। सब के लिए महंगाई है। ये कौन से जीव हैं जिनके लिए महंगाई नहीं है। जरा सोचिए। 1961-62 से 29 रुपये से लेकर 40 रुपये तक चला आ रहा है। उस 40 रुपये की कीमत 1961-62 में क्या थी और आज क्या है? यह मैं सीधा सीधा जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर मंत्रालय इस विषय में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहा है। यह बहुत महत्वमूलक है। बाकई में किसी ऐसी चीज है जिस के जरिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग ऊपर उठ सकते हैं और वह भी समझ सकते हैं कि इतने आबादी में उनका भी कुछ है। लेकिन जो यह स्कालरशिप की पद्धति है उस में कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता



[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

है। मैं आप को बताऊँ अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में मैं अभी गया था। हमारे यहां जिले में एक इंटर कालेज है जो प्रमुख जनसंघ के लीडर जो वहां हैं उन के द्वारा संचालित होता है। दो लड़कों का 120 रुपया स्कालरशिप बाकी था चार महीने का। जब बच्चे लेने गये तो 70 रुपया उस को दिया, 70 रुपया उसको दिया और वस्तुतः कर लिया 140 रुपये पर। दीड़े दीड़े मेरे पास आये। मैंने कलक्टर को टेलीफोन किया और लिख कर दिया। कलेक्टर साहब कहते हैं मैं क्या करूँ? कंकरी का चोर कटारी से मारा जा सकता है, उसको 6 महीने की सजा हो सकती है। लेकिन इतना बड़ा गवन करने वाले इंस्टीट्यूशन का कुछ नहीं हो सकता। उसको एड दी जा सकती है, उसकी बिल्डिंग बनवाई जा सकती है। उसके खिलाफ कलेक्टर को हिम्मत नहीं है। हरिजन वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट के आफिसर से कहा तो उसने कहा कि मुझे तो कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मैं तो उसके रजिस्टर भी नहीं देख सकता। यहां कहूँ तो सेंटर के मिनिस्टर कहेंगे कि यह स्टेट का सवाल है। स्टेट में कहा जाय तो हरिजन वेलफेयर आफिसर बैठे हुए हैं और कलेक्टर बैठे हुए हैं। कलेक्टर से कहा तो मानुस नहीं किस प्रेजुडिस से वह कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करता। उस में यह भी हो सकता है कि भेदभाव उसके अंदर भी घुसा हुआ है। उसकी उदासीनता की वजह से कोई ऐक्शन उस पर नहीं होता है। यकीनन मैं कहता हूँ कि आज तक भी उन गरीब बच्चों को वह रुपया नहीं मिला। यह एक हफ्ते डेढ़ हफ्ते की बात है।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं सरकार की आलोचना के दृष्टिकोण से कोई बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं इस देश के हरिजनों और शोषितों की भावना की बात कर रहा हूँ जिन्होंने बोट वेकर मैसिव मैनडेट दिया है कांग्रेस को और जिन्होंने बाबू जगजीवनराम और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पर विश्वास किया है और जिन का आज भी विश्वास है। वह

जानते हैं कि अगर इन दोनों ने ताम्रोंसे कुछ नहीं होगा तो देश में और किसी से कुछ नहीं होगा। उस का फिर दूसरा तरीका हो सकता है। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उस में कोई रद्दोबदल नहीं आ रहा है। पहले सेंटर से यह स्कालरशिप जाता था डायरेक्टर। सरकारें बनीं, उलटफेर हुआ। सरकारों ने देखा कि हरिजनों को एक्सप्लायट करना है, अपनी तरफ करना है तो उन्होंने सेंटर से कहा कि सारे का सारा अनुदान हमें दो, हम अपनी तरफ से देंगे। दूसरा कोई मसला होता तो सेंटर के अधिकारी भी दूसरी तरह से सोचते। लेकिन यह बला थी, इस बला को ढाल दिया राज्य सरकारों पर। यहां से लम्प सम ग्रांट चला जाता है। राज्य सरकार व्यवस्था करती है। जब वहां से लम्प सम ग्रांट जाता है तो मुझे तो सन्देह यह भी है कि जो खर्चा जाता है वह उनके ऊपर खर्च भी होता है या नहीं। हमारे पास सबूत है कि वह खर्च नहीं होता। अपने पास से देने को कौन कहें, यह जो सेंटर से पसा जाता है उसको भी वे पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं करते। यह उपेक्षा की जा रही है। तो समाजवाद की सीढ़ी कहां से शुरू होगी? नेशनलाइजेशन से शुरू होगी ऊपर से शुरू होगी या कहां से शुरू होगी? सब से पहले कौन सा ऐसा वर्ग है जिसको समाजवाद होने पर सबसे ज्यादा फायदा मिलेगा? यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो इस देश में बढ़ी तेजी से चल रही है। आप जानते हैं 22 वर्ष में आखिर एक रोशनी तो सब को लगी, किसी को ज्यादा लगी होगी, लेकिन हरिजनों को भी लगी, हो सकता है थोड़ी सी लगी, लेकिन कुछ उन में भी थोड़ी सी कांशसनेस आई, पढ़ाई लिखाई की वजह से। आज उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत मैं बता सकता हूँ कि आज गांव का नवजवान हरिजन अपने उस पुस्तनी पैसे को जिस को समाज में नीचा कहा जाता है यह कहा जाता है, छोड़ने के लिए तैयार है और आज गांवों में

एक सप्तर्य उठ खड़ा हुआ है। मजबूरी यह है कि पुलिस उन की है, आफिसर्स उन के हैं, अदालतें उन की हैं, पैसा उन का है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी यह हरिजन नवशक्ती आज़ उठ खड़े हुए हैं जो चाहते हैं कि नीच कहे जाने वाले इस पेशे को यद्यपि वह भला हो सकता है, लेकिन समाज जिस की बजह से नीच कहता है, उस पेशे को वह नहीं करेंगे और आप जानते हैं आए दिन हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। यहां पर कोई बात उठाई जाय, ला एंड आर्डर के नाम पर स्टेट के ऊपर उसे टाल दिया जायगा। मेरी सभ्य में नहीं आता कि इस देश का पांचवां हिस्सा जो आब्रेस्ट हो रहा है उस का परिणाम क्या होने वाला है? यह कहा जा रहा है कि हरिजनों की बस्ती में बिजली दी जायगी, यह किया जायगा, वह किया जायगा। मैं कर बढ प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारी बिजली बन्द कर दीजिए, हम को कुछ मत दीजिए, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर जो अत्याचार हो रहा है हम को उसी से बचा लीजिए। हम इतने समर्थ हैं कि हम अपने बाहुबल से खुद आगे बढ़ लेंगे। सरकार के द्वारा जो सुविधा मिल रही है उस सुविधा को लेते हुए हम पुरुषार्थ से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हम को बिजली का लैम्प नहीं चाहिए, हम को डेंडे से बचा लीजिए। हमारी तरफ इतनी तबज्जह दीजिए। लेकिन हम की कोई रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी लेने को तैयार नहीं है। तो क्या किया जाय? कांस्टीट्यूशन में दे दिया, 23 में दे दिया, 25 में दे दिया फोरेड और वाइंडेड लेबर नहीं ली जायगी, लेकिन उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए, कानून बनाने के लिए कोई आज तक तैयार नहीं है। एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पार्लियामेंट की प्राइमरी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है कि वह इस के नये कानून बनाये, स्टेट को इस के बारे में कोई पावर नहीं है। फीस्ट-वाइंडेड लेबर, किसी से न ली जाय—

कांस्टीट्यूशन की मंशा के मुताबिक इस के लिये कानून बनाने की जिम्मेदारी पार्लियामेंट की है, स्टेट की नहीं है। मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या सोशल वेलफ़र डिपार्टमेंट इस तरफ तबज्जह देगा।

मैंने उस बार भी कहा था कि इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी है और उस के बाद बहस के दौरान होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से मिनिस्टर साहब आये थे, लेकिन इस दफा मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वह फिर भूल गये। आज उन को यहां आना चाहिये था। ला एंड आर्डर के नाम से आज हम को परेशान किया जा रहा है, दिन दहाड़े जलाया जा रहा है, हमारे बरतों को फूका जा रहा है, गांव के अन्दर हमारे खिलाफ एजीटेशन पैदा किया जा रहा है। दरोगा जी एजीटेशन पैदा कर रहे हैं, पुलिस अफसर कहता है—जिन्दगी भर करते आये हो, अब क्यों नहीं करते हो। एक तरफ उस पेशे को नीच कहते हो, जब हम उस को करने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो हम को बचाया जा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूं कौन सा ऐसा पेशा है जो नीच है, किस धर्म में लिखा है, हिन्दू धर्म, क्रिश्चियन धर्म, कौन सा धर्म कहता है कि फलां पेशा नीच है और अगर नीच है तो हरिजन ही उस को क्यों करें, दूसरे लोग क्यों नहीं करते। हमारे पेशे सब अपना रहे हैं, आज बाहुमन मिठाई भी बनाता है, दूसरे काम भी करता है, लेकिन इस को नहीं करना चाहता। एक तरफ इस पेशे को नीच कहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ हम से ही गन्दगी उठाना चाहते हैं और जब हम उस को नहीं करते हैं तो हम को बंड-प्लीनेट कह कर पकड़ा जाता है, हमारे खिलाफ दंडा 109, 110 और 379 लगाई जाती है।

ऐसी हालत में, सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। हरिजनों का

[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

सवाल देश का सवाल है। अगर हरिजन कमजोर रहेगा तो देश कमजोर रहेगा और अगर देश कमजोर रहेगा तो देश में एकता नहीं आ सकती, देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता, देश पर कोई संकट आयेगा तो देश उस का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में एक सोशल नेशनल पालिसी होनी चाहिये और साथ ही साथ इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध सीधा प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ होना चाहिये केन्द्र में और सारे राज्यों में मुख्य मंत्री के साथ रहना चाहिये ताकि उन के आदेशों को ये सरकारी नौकर गम्भीरतापूर्वक पालन कर सके और इन गरीबों का कुछ उद्धार हो सके।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यावाद देता हूँ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्री यहाँ मौजूद रहें तो अच्छा है, क्योंकि जो चर्चा चल रही है उस में कई ऐसी बातें आती हैं जिन में उन का यहाँ रहना जरूरी है।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मंत्री तो इस और हम कई बैठे हैं।

**श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** नहीं, गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ रहें तो ठीक होगा।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** अगर कोई प्वाइन्ट आयेगा तो उन के पास पहुंच जायगा।

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH:** So far as the procedure is concerned, any Minister may be present. But this is directly concerned with the Home Ministry. I request you that you give some direction that some Minister from the Home Ministry should be present.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I will have it conveyed.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have brought it to the notice of the Minister

of Parliamentary Affairs. He will have it conveyed.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Why has this big problem been shifted from the Home Ministry to the Education Ministry? The Education Minister has nothing to do with that.

**श्री भान सिंह भोरा (भटिण्डा) :** बेयरमन सहाब, आज हम दो साल के बाद इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले साथी ने बहुत सी बातें यहाँ रखी हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के 25 साल के बाद भी यहाँ पर कहा जा रहा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, हरिजनों की भलाई के लिये बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, मगर हमारे सामने जब रिपोर्ट आती है तो उस में पता चलता है कि इस वर्ग के लिये जो कुछ हुआ है, बिल्कुल नेग्लिजिबल है, बहुत कम है, जब कि बहुत ज्यादा होना चाहिए। 25 सालों के बाद भी गांवों और शहरों के अन्दर अनाटचेबिलिटी उसी तरह से चल रही है, जिस तरह शुरू में थी। गवर्नमेंट ने पिछली दफा एक सर्वे किया था, उस में लिखा है—

"In Madhya Pradesh alone where a survey of 404 villages was made, it was revealed that in 182 villages the Harijans have not been allowed to draw water from public wells. The temples of 204 villages remained closed to them. There are only 82 villages where barbers would agree to cut their hair and only in 53 villages the washermen would wash their clothes."

यह हालत मध्य प्रदेश की है। इतना ही नहीं पिछली दफा जब हम कमेटी के साथ ग्रहमदाद बाद गये और गांधी जी पैदा हुए थे, जब हम ने वहाँ जा कर देखा तो हमारे नोटिस में आया—जहाँ से यह प्रचार चल रहा है कि यहाँ गांधी जी पैदा हुए थे, जिन्होंने हरिजनों

के कल्याण के लिए इतना काम किया—वहीं पर होटलों में भ्राज भी हरिजनों के लिए अलेहदा बरतन रखे जाते हैं। उन लोगों ने हम को बतलाया कि हमारे साथ इतना दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है। जब हम सरकार से बात करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि सब कुछ हो गया है, लेकिन जब लोगों से बात करते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है। सरकार ने यह काम अफसरों पर छोड़ दिया है, अफसर इस काम को नहीं करेंगे। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड-लाइंड, सरमायेदार आफिसर्ज बंटे हुए हैं, आप के आई० सी० एस० और पी० सी० एस० आफिसर्ज हरिजन नहीं हैं, वे कभी इस काम को नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप सेंट्रल लेबर पर खास तौर से कोई कमेटी बना कर इस काम को लुक-अफ्टर करें, स्टेट लेबर पर लुक-अफ्टर करें तब शायद कुछ हो हो सकता है, वरना यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

मैं एजुकेशन के मसले को लेता हूँ। शम्भू नाथ जी ने बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया है, उन्होंने बतलाया कि 1952 में जो स्टाइपेंड्स दिये जाते थे, वही आज भी चले आ रहे हैं, उन में कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है। एजुकेशन का हाल यह है कि स्टाइपेंड्स मिलते ही नहीं, जो लड़के आगे आते हैं, वे इतने गरीब हैं कि इस मुविधा का लाभ उठा नहीं पाते, बहुत सारे तो बीच में ही हट जाते हैं, आफिसर्ज का रबैया इस बारे में बिल्कुल हैल्पफुल नहीं है।

चेयरमन साहब, हमारे पंजाब में मैट्रिकल कालिज में हरिजनों के स्टाइपेंड्स की पर-सेंटेज पूरी नहीं होती, वहां पर इस के लिए 50 परसेंट मार्क्स रख दिये गये हैं। हम ने कहा कि सीटें खाली पड़ी हैं, इस शर्त को बेव कर दो। चीफ मिनिस्टर मान गये, उन्होंने आर्डर भी कर दिया कि 45 परसेंट तक ले लो और सीटों को पूरा कर लो। लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी के जो वाइसचांसलर हैं उन्होंने ओटोनोमी के नाम पर उस को नहीं किया, क्योंकि वह अपने आप को बहुत ऊंचा मानते

हैं। जो गाइड-लाइन्स यहां से सेट करते हैं वह उस को ओटोनोमी के नाम पर नहीं मानते। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि एजुकेशन सिस्टम में तबदीली लाइये। इस समय जो सिस्टम चल रहा है, उससे किसी का भला नहीं हो सकता। जाब-ओरिएण्टेड एजुकेशन को इन्ट्रोड्यूस कीजिये, तब कुछ हो सकता है।

जो मैरिट स्कालरशिप्स हैं, उस में कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं दी गई है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में भी आप जबाब दें।

इसके बाद, चेयरमन साहब, सर्विसिज का मामला आता है। पिछली दफा तितम्बर में एक मीटिंग यहां पर हुई पोपिटिकल अफेयर्स कमेटी की—उस ने इस बात को माना है—

“According to the Home Ministry's Annual Report, the number of Scheduled Caste ICS and IAS officers went up from 163 to 181 between 1969 and 1970 and of Scheduled Tribes from 65 to 73.”

“The percentage of Scheduled Castes in the Central Government was 1.54 of the total employees in 1964. This increased to 2.29 per cent in 1969.”

This is the state of affairs:

रिजर्वेशन कितना है—20 परसेंट, पंजाब वाले 25 परसेंट करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं—मेरे पास यह शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट वेलफेयर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जो पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के बारे में है—इस में क्लाम 1 पोस्ट के लिए शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन 921 में से 10 है जो 1.3 परसेंट बनता है।

Class II, out of 2122, only 35 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—5. It comes to 2 per cent

यह जो कुछ हो रहा न वह आपके सामने है। इसके बाद रिजर्वेशन का हाल यह है कि आफिसिफ में इनको लिया नहीं जाता है।

[श्री भानुसिंह भारी]

सरकार की बहुत सारी पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स है, बकों को सरकार ने नेशनलाइज किया है लेकिन आज तक वे आपके डायरेक्शन्स को नहीं मानते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटीज ये इनको नहीं लिया जाता है।

**समापति महोदय :** आप एक बात सुन लीजिए। यह मोशन जो है वह बिल्कुल साफ है। आप लोगों की मदद के लिए मैं उसको स्पष्ट देता हूँ।

"That this House do consider the Ninteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

यह मोशन है। अब यह जो रिपोर्ट है उसी पर अमम बोलें।

**श्री भानुसिंह भारी :** जेयरमैन साहब, मैं जो बात कह रहा था वह यह कि जो पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रान्ट्स कॉर्पोरेशन है उसमें जो क्लास वन के आफिसर्स हैं उसमें शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का कोई नहीं है। मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर के 55 क्लास वन आफिसर्स में भी कोई नहीं है। इसी तरह से त्रिचुस्तान स्टील लि० हरकेला के 1687 क्लास वन आफिसर्स में सिर्फ 6 हैं। मैं यह बता रहा था कि वह यह रिपोर्ट साफ बताती है कि जो रिजर्वेशन की बात है वह कहीं पर भी पूरा नहीं हो पाई है। तो इस रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने के लिए क्या गवर्नमेन्ट कोई ऐसे कदम उठा रही है जिससे कि इसको पूरा किया जा सके। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी इसकी तरफ तबज्जह देंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कमेटी बनी हुई है कमिशनर हैं पर उनको पावर कोई नहीं है। जो रीजनल आम्प्लिफिकेशन हुए हैं वे कहते कि बकवर्ड क्लासेज में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स ही आते हैं यह क्लियर नहीं है। हमने बंडोगड़ में देखा दफ्तर, तो ज़ले

आए वहां पता चला कि जो एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड है वह भी उसमें आते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको कुछ पावर्स देनी चाहिए अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ हो तो जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिशनर हैं उनको पावर दें। अगर कोई कम्प्लेन्ट आये तो वे वहां पर जाकर चेक कर सकें। रिपोर्ट में यह विया नुमा है कि अगर कोई कम्प्लेन्ट आ जाये तो वे सुन नहीं सकते हैं, कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। सिम्पली वे किसी डिपार्टमेन्ट को फायर्ड देते हैं और वहां पर कुछ होता नहीं है।

इसके बाद में एक बात हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। इसमें भी लिखा है कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने कहा है कि 1973 तक सेन्ट्रल प्लान है। मैं तबुबें से बताना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट पैसा देगी लेकिन इस प्लान को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले जो आफिसर्स बैठे हैं वह जो कर रहे हैं उससे तो जिस आशय को लेकर यह प्लान बनाया है वह कभी पूरा नहीं होगा। पंजाब में हमने देखा कि उन्होंने डेट्स तय कर दीं लेकिन कहीं कोई सफूल नहीं गया और न अड़बाराओं में छाया। मैं ने चीफ मिनिस्टर को लेटर लिखा कि यह हाउसिंग की प्रान्सेम है और आपके आफिसर जी कर रहे हैं वह गलत है तो उन्होंने एजान कर दिया कि ठीक कर रहे हैं और मेरे को लेटर लिख दिया। मेरे को लेटर 10 तारीख को लिखते हैं, जबकि लास्ट डेट 3 नवम्बर थी, कि डेट बढ़ा दी है। वी०बी०आर०को०डि०टी कमिशनरों को पता नहीं कि क्या करना है। किसी ग्राम सेवक को इप्टी सगा दी उसने सरपंच के पास जाकर न मालूम कौन से नाम लिख लिए। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सेन्टर की जो स्कीम हैं उनको आप इम्प्लीमेंट करवाइये, स्टेट वाले इसमें कुछ नहीं करेंगे।

इसी तरह से यह जो लेंड प्रोग्राम है उसमें आप बड़ी देर कर रहे हैं। आपने डायरेक्शंस जारी कर दिए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जो ग्राम एंड लाज पास करने जा रहे हैं उनसे कुछ नहीं होगा। स्टेट्स में कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। कोई भी

प्रापकी बात नहीं मानेगा। जमीन के बारे में कहते हैं कि जो एडल्ट हैं उनको 30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ देंगे। और जो हाउसिंग प्रब्लम है उसके लिए कहते हैं कि वहां पर चले जाओ लेकिन जिसके पास बिल्कुल घर नहीं है, फादर के साथ रहता है, मैरिड है उसको अलाहिदा मानते नहीं। तो दो किस्म का चक्कर है। एक तो जमीन का आपने कर दिया और जो हाउसिंग प्रब्लम है वह बहुत भयंकर हो जायेगा तो सेन्टर जो है वह इस तरफ देखें और मदद करें क्योंकि यह आपकी स्कीम है और आपकी ही इसे इम्प्लीमेंट करवाना है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करेगी। मैं आपसे विनय करना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्टर से ही इन स्कीम्स को लागू कीजिए और इस डिपार्टमेंट को किसी भी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ में रखने के बजाये इसको इन्डेपेंडेंट रखिए।

**श्री स्वाधी ब्राह्मणन्दजी (हमीरपुर) :** सभापति महोदय, इस समय यहां पर हरिजनों के मामले पर विचार हो रहा है लेकिन आप देखें कि यहां पर कितने लोग बैठे हुए हैं। जबकि अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार हो रहा है। एक तरह से हर साल तक रस्म अदायगी हो जाती है कि हरिजनों के लिए कुछ कह दिया जाये। मैं कहता हूँ कि खुली बात है जब हरिजन बीस फीसदी हैं तो मुझे बताइये कि इस देश में कितने राज्यपाल हरिजन हैं? एक भी नहीं है। इसके मायने यह है कि 25 सालों में 15 फीसदी आदमी जो हुकूमत में बैठे हैं वह पिछड़े आदमियों को ऊपर आने देना ही नहीं चाहते। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट नहीं सुनती है तो जो हरिजन और हरिजन हमदर्द हैं, जो आदिवासी लोग हैं वे लोग क्यों नहीं सामने आते? इन्दिरा जी ने जब देखा कि वे तमाम पूंजीपतियों से घिरी हुई हैं तो उन्होंने बगावत की। इसलिए अगर कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मेरे जैसे आदमी और आप लोग सब मिलकर देश में और इस पार्लियामेंट में इस बात को उठाये। हमको कहना चाहिए कि आप बताये कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कई हजार

याने हैं उनमें कितने यानेवार हरिजन हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि डंडे के बगैर काम नहीं चलता लेकिन भाब डंडा दूसरों के हाथ में है। हमको डंडा देना चाहिए। अभी यहां पर हम बीस फीसदी की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन 50 फीसदी जो बैकवर्ड क्लास के हैं वे भी बहुत दूर हैं। वह बड़े नमलायक हैं, वह भी हरिजनों पर जुल्म करते हैं। मैंने लोगों से कहा कि हरिजनों पर दो आदमी चढ़े—एक तो चढ़ा बैकवर्ड और दूसरा चढ़ा सवर्ण और सवर्ण चढ़े बैकवर्ड पर, तो मैं बैकवर्ड वालों से कहता हूँ कि बैकवर्डों, पहले उमर वाले को गिराओ और फिर बाद में हम दोनों निपट लेंगे। परन्तु वे भी बदमाशी करते हैं। कहीं कहीं समझवारी भी करते हैं। फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि खुली बात है, यहां केन्द्र पर कितने हरिजन मिनिस्टर हैं? होंगे बाबू जी प्रकेले। यह जाति पांत का रगड़ा चल रहा है। मैं देखता हूँ कोई बनिया कहीं मुख्य मंत्री बन जाये तो वहां वनियों की पलटन बन जाती है, कोई ब्राह्मण बन जाये तो ब्राह्मणों की पलटन बन जाती है। अब हम लोग कहां जायें और कहां मरे? मैं जाति पांत बिल्कुल नहीं मानता लेकिन जबतक यह चल रहा है तब तक इस तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता।

आज मुख्य मंत्री कौन से प्रान्त में हरिजन हैं? हरिजनों के सवाल पर सोघे सोघे पब्लिक हमको माली बेती है। हमको लोग कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में जाकर बात करते हैं और 5 द० किलो शक्कर खाते हैं। इसको सुनकर मैंने दो महीने शक्कर खाना छोड़ दिया। मैं उनको क्या उत्तर दूँ? यहां एक और 2 रुपये किलो शक्कर बिकवा रहे हैं और दूसरी, और 5 द० किलो बिकवा रहे हैं। एक तरफ आप छः दई चाय पीते हैं, लड्डू, पेड़े खाते हैं और गरीब आदमियों को शक्कर नहीं मिलती। वह लोग सही बात कहते हैं और उसे हमको मानना चाहिये।

हरिजनों के मामले में पक्ष और विपक्ष का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मैं यह भी नहीं कहूंगा।

[स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

किं गवर्नमेंटर्न उनको कुछ दिया नहीं है। उसने दिया है लेकिन ठीक से नहीं दिया है। जैसे मेहतर लोगों को लोग झूठी पतल दे देते हैं उसी तरह से वह भी दे रहे हैं। बचा-खचा दे दिया। यह देना नहीं है। सन्तोषजनक रूप से देना चाहिये, न्यायसंगत रूप से देना चाहिये। जब हरिजनों को पूरे-पूरे अधिकार मिलेंगे तब काम बन जायेगा। ग्राज तो हालत बही है जैसे अंधा बांटे रेवड़ी और लौट कर अपने अपने को दे। अंधा आदमी रेवड़ी बांट रहा था। किसी ने कहा कि मुझ को दो तो उसने यह पता लगाया कि हमारा घर वाला है या नहीं। अगर घर वाला हुआ तो मुट्ठी खोल दी और अगर घर वाला नहीं हुआ तो नहीं खोली और लोग चिल्लाते रहते हैं कि मुझे नहीं मिला।

यहां कहा जाता है कि अगर सब से ज्यादा जाति पांति का अगड़ा है तो वह हरिजनों में है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतनी जातीयता हिन्दुस्तान में कभी नहीं हुई इतनी ग्राज यहां के सवर्ण लोगों में है। यह सही बात है। भले ही किसी को कड़बी लगे। और ग्राज उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। यहां इतने लोग बैठ हुए हैं लेकिन उनकी अगर कहीं भगवान सुनता हो तो भले ही सुनता हो, और कोई नहीं सुनता।

सीधी सीधी बात यह है कि अगर हरिजनों के मामले में कुछ करना है तो ठीक से किया जाये। यह न कहा जाय कि रिपोर्ट नहीं आई, फ्लानी बात नहीं आई। वह कैसे आये? कौन दे रिपोर्ट? रिपोर्ट देने के लिये बैठे तो दूसरे लोग हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में 20 फीसदी हरिजन हैं, 5 फीसदी बेचारे अल्पसंख्यक हैं, मुसलमान आदि, 50 फीसदी वह लोग हैं जिनको बैकवर्ड कहा जाता है। बाकी 15 फीसदी लोग हम पर हुकूमत करते हैं, चाहे वह किसी पार्टी में हों। अगर हम 15 फीसदी लोगों से अपने अधिकार मांगते हैं तो वह मिलते नहीं। मैंने अपने जिले में किसी तरह से स्कूल और कालेज खोल कर वहां पर

हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का बहुमत किया तो वहां के सवर्ण जाति के अभिमानी लोग कहने लगे कि वहां पर हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग कैसे बढ़ गये। यह हमारे जिले की हालत है। चमारों के ऊपर जगह-जगह अत्याचार होता है, आग लगा कर उनको जला दिया जाता है। कहीं उनके घर फूंक दिये जाते हैं। अभी यहां पर अस्पताल में जो काण्ड हुआ उसका मुझको बड़ा दुःख हुआ। वहां पर एम पी को मारा गया। अगर किसी मिनिस्टर का लड़का इस तरह से मारा जाता तो सारा अस्पताल फूंक दिया जाता। लेकिन वह बेचारा तो हरिजन था। मैं यहां पैसे के लिये आ कर नहीं बैठा हूं। खामखवाह आकर फंस गया हूं। आप जो कुछ भी देते हैं मैं कालेज को दे देता हूं। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि हफ्ते में एक दिन खाना छोड़ दो, मैंने डेढ़ बरस अन्न नहीं खाया। साग खाता रहा। कौन मेरे घर गृहस्थी है या मुझको बाल-बच्चा पैदा करना है। आलू खा लिया। मैं यहां आकर फंस गया हूं, लेकिन सही बात कहता हूं तो लोगों को कड़बी लगती है। कांग्रेस का कोई भी अधिकारी हो, चाहे संगठन में हो चाहे सरकार में हो, वह किस को पूछता है? मुझको कौन पूछता है? ईमानदार आदमी को कौन पूछता है? हमारे बल पर ही प्रान्तीय सरकारें बनी, किन्तु कौन सा प्रान्त का मुख्य मंत्री हमसे बात करता है? कोई नहीं करता। सब अपनी मनमानी करते हैं। ग्राज उत्तर प्रदेश की हुकूमत संसद सदस्यों के बल पर बनी, लेकिन एम पी लोगों की कीमत ग्राज क्या है? एम पी एक दखल स्ति देता है तो मिनिस्टर साहब किसी अधिकारी को भेज देते हैं। अधिकारी आकर कह देता है कि शिकायत सही नहीं है। मंत्रीजी उसके बल पर ही कह देते हैं कि वह ठीक नहीं है। दरोगा की रिपोर्ट यहां खड़े हो कर पढ़ देते हैं। यहां बड़े सवाल किये जाते हैं। लेकिन उन सवालों के जवाब में गृह मंत्री यहां पर पुलिस की रिपोर्ट पढ़ देते हैं और अपनी ही धुनते रहते हैं। इससे क्या होता है? जनता की कौन सुनता है?

- श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये 19वां प्रति-वेदन जो कुछ दिन पहले सदन पटल पर रखा गया था उस पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं। हम उसको दो हिस्सों में बांट सकते हैं एक तो अनुसूचित जाति और दूसरा अनुसूचित जन-जाति। इन दोनों के सवाल कई मानों में भ्रम-भ्रमल हैं। जैसे हरिजन उपेक्षित रहे वैसे ही यह वर्ग भी अब तक बड़े उपेक्षित रहे। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात यह नहीं है, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि आजाद होने के बाद जितना ध्यान इस बात पर दिया जाना चाहिये था वह इन लोगों ने नहीं दिया। हम लोगों ने खुद को पहचाना नहीं। जैसे सारे शरीर में अगर किसी को प्राथमिकता देनी होती है तो वह पांव को दी जाती है, किसी भी बड़े आदमी के पांव पकड़े जाते हैं, उनको नीचा नहीं समझा जाता क्योंकि उसके ही बल पर सारा शरीर खड़ा रहता है। इसको हम भूल गये। आज भी जो समाज चलता है उसमें विडो ड्रेसिंग चलती है। जब भी हम बाहर जाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो लड़कियां फफक पाउडर लगाकर यह दिखलाने की कोशिश करती हैं कि वह सुन्दर हैं। शरीर की तन्दुरुस्ती की बजह से जो उजलापन आ जाता है उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। इसी तरह से अगर समाज में कोई धर्म बिकलांग के रूप में रहे तो सारा समाज कभी भी तन्दुरुस्त नहीं रह सकता, कभी स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकता।

इसलिये आज जो सवाल अनुसूचित जन-जाति का है उसमें कोई अस्पष्टता का सवाल नहीं है, कोई छुआ-छूत का सवाल नहीं है। किन्तु जो उनका आर्थिक पिछड़ापन है वह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। दूसरी एक बात है कि उनकी कुछ विशेषतायें हैं जो भ्रमल भ्रमल हैं। जैसे भ्रमल भ्रमल बोलियां होती हैं उसी तरह से उनके भ्रमल भ्रमल रिवाज हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि उनको बैसे का बसा बनाये रखें। समाज व्यवस्था में यह विशेषता रखकर

विकास को हम कैसे साथे। इस दृष्टि से हम पुनर्योजना करते और उनको उनकी विशेषताओं के साथ आगे लाने की कोशिश करते तो आज जैसी भावना कई जगहों पर पैदा हो गई है वह पैदा न होती। यहां पर श्री दशरथ देव बैठे हैं। उन्होंने वर्णन करते करते कहा कि इंडिया इज ए मल्टि-नेशनल कंट्री। यह बात मैं मान नहीं रहा हूँ, लेकिन यहां पर जो छोटी-छोटी जन-जातियां हैं उनका आर्थिक विकास नहीं हुआ, इस बात को लेकर आज देश के अन्दर कई जगह तनाव है। तनाव केवल वहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। तनाव कई जगह है इस बात की लेकर कि आर्थिक विकास नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र के साथ सम्मिलित हैं या हम कोई दूसरे हैं। हम समग्र रूप से एक ही देश के वासी हैं, एक राष्ट्र के वासी हैं, लेकिन जितना समान रूप से ध्यान जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं गया है। यह गलती हमको स्वीकार करनी चाहिये।

मैं एक उदाहरण दूँ। एक नया राज्य बनाते समय हम ने उस का नाम भी भ्रमल दे दिया। यह बात हमारे सामने क्यों नहीं आई कि हम एक भ्रमल नाम दे रहे हैं। अभी मैं प्रकीर्ण गया था। वहां मैं ने देखा कि जो सारे धर्मों के दिये हुए नाम थे, उन को निकालकर वह अपने नाम दे रहे हैं। नार्दन रोडेशिया को निकाल कर उन्होंने जैम्बिया कर दिया, गोल्ड कोस्ट से बाना कर दिया। किसी को लैसोथो कर दिया, किसी का कुछ कर दिया। उन लोगों ने वेबुथानलैंड, सुमासीलैंड, वसूथोलैंड को बदल कर अपने नाम दे दिया, लेकिन हम लोगों ने पुराना नाम होने के बावजूद उस का नागालैंड कर दिये। हम ने अपने देश और प्रदेश की बात को भुला दिया। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश है उत्तर प्रदेश है, उसी तरह नागाप्रदेश हो सकता था। इस से कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होती। नागालैंड नाम देने से यह हुआ कि जो भाग हम से उपेक्षित रहा उस में कोई और घस



[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

गया। उन्होंने वहां के सारे नये तरीके पदा किए। आज यहां पर इतना सवाल नहीं है कि भगवान की कौन किस रूप में उपासना करे। यह सवाल तो बिल्कुल पैदा हो नहीं होता। खाली हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात को छूट है। अगर संसार में कोई देश है जहां खुसी छूट है तो वह भारत है जहां यह तनाव पैदा नहीं होता है। वहां के सारे भाग हमारे सांस्कृतिक अंग प्रत्यंग हैं। लेकिन कुछ पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे मणिपुर है जहां अगर वर्षा हो जाय तो हवाई जहाज नहीं जा पाता और घाट घाट दिन तक रास्ता बन्द रहता है। इस को और हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया। यातायात के साधनों को और ध्यान नहीं दिया, औद्योगिक विकास को और ध्यान नहीं दिया, वहां लोगों को काम में लगाया जा सके उस और ध्यान नहीं दिया। उनका आर्थिक विकास कैसे हो, वहां औद्योगिक विकास कैसे हो, उनका पिछड़ापन दूर कैसे हो, इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह सब शासन के करने के काम थे जिनको करने में वह विफल रहा है। इन सब बातों पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था नहीं दिया। यह सरकार की बजह से हुआ, शासन को बजह से हुआ, यह उसके कमजोरी की बजह से हुआ। आरम्भ करने में तो सरकार बड़ी शूर है

आरम्भगूरा: खलु दाक्षिणात्या:

आरम्भ में बड़ी शूर होती है किन्तु आगे तक, अन्त तक उसको नहीं ले जाती है। यह कमी शासन की है। सरकार बात तो बहुत करती है किन्तु उसको कार्बन्ध में परिणत करने के लिए जिन ठोस कदमों को आवश्यकता होती है, जो ठोस प्रोग्राम काम में लाए जाते होते हैं, उस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। यही बात हिन्दो के बारे में भी है। कई पहाड़ी जन जातियां हैं जैसे भिजोराम है वहां हिन्दी बोली जाती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि बोली नहीं जाती है। यह हो सकता है कि उनकी लिपि न हो।

लेकिन हमने उनको अपनी लिपि नहीं दी। बोझा में कौनकड़ो बोली जाती है। होना यह चाहिये था कि उसको नागरी लिपि में ले लिखते। लेकिन हमें इस में विफलता मिली और हम उन से नागरी लिपि में नहीं लिखवा सके। पुर्तगाली वहां आए और उन्होंने उन से रोमन लिपि में इसको लिखवाया। आज भी कई पहाड़ों जातियां हैं उनको हम अपनी लिपि दें, लेकिन हम दे नहीं पाए हैं। रोमन लिपि में उन्होंने लिखना शुरू किया। यदि हमारे पास नहीं है उसको तो हम बाहर से लें, वह अलग बात है। लेकिन जो हमारे पास है, वह तो हम उनको दें। हमें चाहिये था कि हम उनकी अपने देश की लिपि देते।

मेघालय बन गया। कुछ लोग हमारे पास आए और उन्होंने कहा कि हमें अलग स्टेट चाहिये। हमने कहा जरूर लो। हिन्दुस्तान में कई स्टेट्स बन गई हैं। पंजाब, हिमाचल, हरियाणा बन गए हैं और अगर मेघालय बन जाए तो इस में कोई बुराई नहीं है, इस पर हम विचार कर सकते हैं।

Do not ask for a separate State on the simple reason that you form a separate culture.

लेकिन विशेषता का मतलब कल्चर नहीं होता है। उस में मैं नहीं जाता हूं। किन्तु मेरे मित्र ने कहा इसके बारे में तो मेरे मन में भी विचार आया कि मैं भी इसके बारे में कुछ कहूं। आर्थिक विकास हमारा नहीं हुआ इस वजहसे इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम अलग राष्ट्र हैं। भारत में उनके साथ ख्याम नहीं किया। उसको करना चाहिये था। ये जो भावनाएँ पन्नी इनकी ओर जरूर व्यक्त देना चाहिये और पता लगाना चाहिये था कि उनके मन में ये भावनाएँ क्यों पन्नी और फल लग कर उनकी समस्याओं का निदान करना चाहिये था। ऐसा तो होता है कि कोई भी बड़ा

देश है, उसको मित्र कहने में व्यक्ति गर्ब का अनुभव करता है या राष्ट्र गर्ब का अनुभव करता है। लेकिन हमारा देश 55 करोड़ की सम्पत्ति का देश है। प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर देश है। यूरेनियम से लेकर घास की पत्ती तक यहां पाई जाती है। भगवान ने मुक्त हस्त से जिस को सभी प्रकार की सम्पदा दी हुई है ऐसी धन सम्पत्ति और प्राकृतिक साधन स्रोत से सम्पन्न देश के लोगों को जिन की आबादी 56 करोड़ है ऐसा क्यों लगता है कि वे पराए हैं, उनको परायापन क्यों महसूस होता है, एकात्मकता की भावना वे क्यों नहीं महसूस करते हैं, क्यों नहीं वे भारतीय कहने में गर्ब अनुभव करते हैं? कारण यह है कि हमने उनको वह नहीं दिया जो देना चाहिये था, वह जीवन दर्शन नहीं दिया, जीवन दर्शन की गंगा आखिर तक नहीं पहुंचा पाए, उनके विकास के कामों में हाथ नहीं बंटा पाए। ऊपर से गंगा तो चली किन्तु बीच में जूट बैठा था और वह उसको पकड़ कर रखे हुए है। भगीरथ प्रयत्न जो हमको करने चाहिये थे हम ने नहीं किए। आप आदमी तक गंगा पहुंचे, आर्थिक विकास की गंगा जो बीच में जकड़ी और पकड़ी हुई है उसको उससे छुड़ा कर सामान्य आदमी तक उसको पहुंचाने के जो प्रयत्न हमें करने चाहिये थे हमने नहीं किए। यह काम सम्पन्न का था। इसको करने में शासन विफल हुआ है, इसको स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी निश्चय हम करें उस निश्चय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निष्ठा से प्रयत्न करें, कोई कदम उसको कार्यान्वित करने से न छोड़ें। आपने नदी की हटाओ का नारा देकर जतना से जैसा मुजाक किया, वैसा आज अजाक हटके साथ न करें। हिन्दी हल पिछले पन्द्रह साल में लम्बा चाहते थे नहीं ला पाए। गरीबी हटाओ हल चाहते हैं नहीं हवा पाए।

There is nothing wrong in building castles in the air provided you do not forget to give foundation to it.

जो बात कही जाती है उससे आदमी की नेकर आत्मा चली है। जो भी आप कहें उसका कुछ आधार होना चाहिये, कुछ आधार-शिला होनी चाहिये। आज भी मध्य प्रदेश अनुसूचित जनजातियों की दृष्टि से बहुत ज्यादा संख्या वाला प्रान्त है। किन्तु बस्तर प्राकृतिक साधनों से घरा पड़ा है। उसका जितना विकास होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ। वहां रेल तक नहीं गई। बेलाडीला में खनिजलोहा बहुत पाया जाता है। उसको बाहर भेजा जाता है। उसका उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से हमें कुछ करना चाहिये था, उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये था, सरकार को कुछ उपक्रम हाथ में लेने चाहिये थे लेकिन उसने वैसा नहीं किया। लघुवन उपज के राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर वनवासी जो पहले कमाई कर लेते थे उस कमाई को भी वे गंवा बैठे। उनको जो मेहनत मजदूरी मिल जाती थी वह भी चली गई। भला करने की इच्छा थी किन्तु व्यवहार में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो दूरदर्शिता दिखाई जानी चाहिये थी, जिस कल्पना शक्ति से काम लिया जाना चाहिये था, जिस तरह से उनका हित किया जाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं किया गया।

दूसरी समस्या भूमि की है। कुछ एरियाज में मध्य प्रदेश में जहां टॉंगिया सिस्टम चलता था उसको बदल दिया गया। बदलने के बाद उसके स्थान पर जो देना चाहिये था वह दिया नहीं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि पहले जिन के पास भूमि थी भी वे भी भूमिहीन हो गए, जिन के पास घर था वे बेघर वार हो गए। आर्थिक पिछड़ापन दूर करना है तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे जितने साधन सरकार के पास हैं उनको लगाया जाए।

मंत्री महोदय ने पूछा है कि पांचवें प्लान में इन के लिए क्या किया जाए, इसके बारे

(Motion)

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

में कुछ सुझाव दिये जायें। एक सुझाव तो मैं भी दे सकता हूँ। पांचवें प्लान में कम से कम एक चीज को आप प्राथमिकता दें और वह है पेय जल। आप पहले प्लान से जैसे कहते आ रहे हैं वैसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आपको देखना चाहिए कि पांचवें प्लान में पेय जल की समस्या बिल्कुल नहीं रहे। आज भी लाखों गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पेय जल का पूरा प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जो भाग्ये वढ़े हुए लोग हैं वहां पेय जल की समस्या है तो ऐसे पिछड़े लोगों की हालत क्या होगी, इसका कोई भी अनुमान कर सकता है। पेय जल के बाद रहने का प्रबन्ध उनके लिए होना चाहिए। घरों की समस्या जो है वह हल होनी चाहिए। ग्रामीण भागों में लोग बेकार हैं काम चाहते हैं उन को काम नहीं मिलता है। मिट्टी पड़ी हुई है, पत्थर पड़े हुए हैं, पहाड़ों के पहाड़ हैं, जंगलों के जंगल हैं, चाहे जितनी लकड़ी मकान बनाने के लिए आप ले लें। फिर मकानों की कमी क्यों है ?

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श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिस विषय पर बहस चल रही है उस के मंत्री नहीं हैं, वह होने चाहिये।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : साढ़े पांच बजे वक्तव्य होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : स्पीच के बाद होगा। मंत्री महोदय पूछ कर गए हैं। अभी आ जाते हैं।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इनको अभी और बोलना है।

श्री झोकार साल बेरबा (कोटा) : शंडयूल्ड कास्टस के बारे में बहस हो रही है। मंत्री की क्या जरूरत है। इस में तो संतरी की जरूरत है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ये कल बोल सकते हैं, अब वक्तव्य भ्राना चाहिए। हमें कुछ स्पष्टीकरण भी मांगना होगा वक्तव्य पर और उस में समय लगेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : चार छः मंत्री बठ हुए हैं, सम्बन्धित मंत्री भी यहां थे।

सभापति महोदय : स्टेटमेंट पर सवाल नहीं होंगे।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप जानते हैं मैं सबेरे उठा था तब कहा गया था कि वक्तव्य देंगे। वक्तव्य के बाद सवाल नहीं। किस नियम के अन्तर्गत।

सभापति महोदय : 372।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह वक्तव्य हमारे कहने के आधार पर दिया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : आप सुनिये। दी मिनिस्टर।

17.35 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. INCIDENTS IN KINGSWAY CAMP, DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, according to information received from the Delhi Administration, yesterday at about 10.30 p.m. at Kingsway Camp, it is alleged there was an altercation between a scooter-rickshaw driver and a driver of a truck of the 34th Battalion of PAC, on duty in Delhi. This developed into a scuffle between some local residents and some men of the Battalion during which it is alleged that the police vehicle was surrounded and one PAC constable was forcibly taken away by the residents to their jhuggis.

This infuriated the men of the PAC Battalion who are alleged to have proceeded from their camp and beaten up people on the road and others living in the road-side jhuggis. According to available information, 30 persons, having received injuries in the incidents, reported at the various hospitals. 16 of them have been discharged after treatment and 14 admitted to the hospitals.

Senior officers of the Administration visited the spot and arranged for medical attention to the injured persons. A case under sections 147, 148, 149 IPC has been registered against the PAC personnel and 7 persons including 6 officers have been arrested. The case is being investigated by the Delhi CID (Crime Branch) according to law. The District Magistrate has ordered an Additional District Magistrate to hold an inquiry into these incidents and has asked him to submit his report within four days. The PAC Battalion has been removed from duty.

Since the facts of these incidents are being investigated and inquired into according to law, I would not like to comment on them. However, we have made it clear on several occasions that no excesses or high handedness on the part of the law enforcement agencies will be condoned.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Rule 372 says:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT** (East Delhi): With respect, I would submit that a few clarifications can be allowed. I was personally present at the time of the incident. The police behaviour in this case has been most atrocious....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please resume your seat. I have not allowed you.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :** सभापति महोदय, आप नियमों की भाड़ ले कर हम महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर हमारा मुंह बन्द करना चाहते हैं। आप इस बारे में सदन को राय ले लीजिए।

इस बारे में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जिस नियम का आप ने हवाला दिया है, वह श्री पन्त के वक्तव्य पर लागू नहीं होता है। वह नियम केवल उन्हीं वक्तव्यों पर लागू होता है, जिन को मंत्री महोदय स्वयं आ कर सदन में करते हैं। श्री पन्त का वक्तव्य मेरे द्वारा आज सबेरे उठाये गए प्रश्न के जवाब में दिया गया है। मैं ने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था और मैं स्पीकर साहब से मिला। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से कह रहा हूँ कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें। क्योंकि यह वक्तव्य मेरे द्वारा उठाये गये प्रश्न के जवाब में दिया गया है, इस लिए हम इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांग सकते हैं। अगर आप इस की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आप हमारा मुंह बन्द करना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली में पुलिस घरों में घुस कर नागरिकों को मार रही है। क्या आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि पुलिस इस तरह से अत्याचार और ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकती है

**सभापति महोदय :** आप ने सबेरे यह सवाल उठाया और स्पीकर साहब ने कहा कि मिनिस्टर साहब एक स्टेटमेंट करेंगे। उन्होंने अब स्टेटमेंट कर दिया है। स्पीकर साहब ने आप को यह परमिशन नहीं दिया था कि आप ब्लू के अगेंस्ट क्वेश्चन भी कर सकते हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह तो सब जानते हैं कि वक्तव्य के बाद हम स्पष्टीकरण मांग सकते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यह अधिकार है कि वह सदन को गुमराह करें मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लोग एक पुलिस वाले को पकड़ कर ले गये। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। लोग किसी पुलिस वाले को पकड़ कर नहीं ले गये। श्री पन्त ने बताया कि जिस पुलिस वाले को लोग पकड़ कर ले गये, उस का नाम क्या है। नहीं तो मुझे उन के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन लाना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली में पुलिस इस तरह अव्याचार करे और हम उस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण नहीं मांग सकते हैं !

सभापति महोदय : अगर मैं आप को अलाऊ करता हूं, तो मैं दूसरे सदस्यों को सवाल पूछने से कैसे रोक सकता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सब सदस्यों को एलाऊ कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए। स्पीकर साहब उसको देख लेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए। क्या सदन अपने नियमों को स्थगित नहीं कर सकता है। आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : अगर मैं सवाल पूछने की इजाजत देता हूं, तो इस का मतलब यह होगा कि मैं रूल के अगेंस्ट एलाऊ कर रहा हूं। मैं इस रूल को सस्पेंड करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। आप इस बारे में स्पीकर साहब को लिखें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, इस समय चेयर पर आप बैठे हुए हैं पूरी बातें सदन के सामने नहीं आई हैं। पुलिस वाले इन्टरनेशनल स्टूडेंट्स होस्टल में घुसना चाहते थे, जिस में विदेशी छात्र रहते हैं अगर श्री भगत वहां लेट न जाते, तो पुलिस

वाले वहां घुस जाते। इस प्रकार की केवल यही घटना नहीं है। लगातार पुलिस के इस तरह के आचरण हो रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : रूलज सवाल पूछने को एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम आप के निर्णय के खिलाफ सदन से बाहर चले जायेंगे। आप जुवानबन्दी कर रहे हैं। यह वस्तव्य उस रूल के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है।

सभापति महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि आता है। श्री जोशी अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, सब सदस्यों को एक एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मैं रूल 372 के खिलाफ नहीं जाऊंगा। मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बाद ववस्वन एलाऊ नहीं किये जाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम हमेशा सवाल करते रहे हैं। यह मामला मैं ने सबेरे उठाया था। यह वस्तव्य उस के जवाब में दिया गया है। सरकार ने खुद वह वस्तव्य नहीं दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : अगर एक दो सदस्यों ने सवाल पूछना हो, तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन अगर मैं एक सदस्य को एलाऊ करता हूं तो सब सदस्य सवाल पूछेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने यह मामला उठाया था। आप मुझे तो इजाजत दीजिए।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : यह मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का मामला है। मैं वहां मौजूद था। मुझे तो इज्जत दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में अस्सेम्बली

नहीं है। इस प्रश्न को केवल यहां ही उठाया जा सकता है। इस लिए आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करें।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने सदस्य सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। जो चार माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए हैं, मैं केवल उन्हीं को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दूंगा। मैं उन के अलावा और किसी को एनाउ नहीं करूंगा।

श्री वाजपेयी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, पुलिस और जनता के बीच यह विवाद एक स्कूटर और ट्रक में टक्कर को ले कर हुआ। लेकिन यह विवाद इतना कैसे बढ़ गया कि पुलिस वालों ने घरों में घुस कर लोगों को पीटा।

श्री पन्त ने अपने वक्तव्य में इस का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। मैं ने सबेरे स्वयं घटनास्थल पर जा कर देखा। पुलिस घरों में घुस गई। अगर कहीं दरवाजे बन्द थे, तो दरवाजे तोड़ गये। जहां यह दुर्घटना हुई और जगड़ा शुरू हुआ, मेरी पार्टी के एक म्युनिसिपल कांसिलर, श्री जगदीश आनन्द, वहां नहीं थे, वह अपने घर में थे। उन को भीठा गया। सन के सिर पर टांके लगे हुए हैं। वह काफी देर तक अस्पताल में बहोशी की अवस्था में पड़े रहे। पुलिस विस्कुल पागल हो गई। श्री भगत इस बात की पुष्टि करेंगे कि पुलिस वाले इन्टरनेशनल स्टूडेंट्स होस्टल में, विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के छात्रावास में, जो डूर है, घुसना चाहते थे। इस प्रकार की यह अकेली घटना नहीं है। जो पुलिस रक्षा के लिए बनी है, जब वह इस प्रकार आक्रमण करने लगेगी . . . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** आप का सवाल क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या श्री पन्त ने यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है, क्या कोई जांच यह पता लगायेगी कि थोड़ी सी उत्तेजना में पुलिस इस तरह पागल क्यों हो जाती है ? यह अकेली घटना नहीं है। शाहदरा में क्या हुआ ? उस के बाद कतकानगर में क्या हुआ ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दिल्ली की पुलिस भी। क्या दिल्ली में दिल्ली से बाहर की पुलिस भी सजाई गई है ? क्या वह किसी विशेष काम के लिए भेजाई है ? उस ट्रक पर कौन अधिकारी था क्या वहां पुलिस वाले किसी के नियंत्रण में नहीं थे, दिल्ली के अधिकारी वहां कब पहुंचे ? और मैं जानना चाहता हूं एक तो तात्कालिक कारण और दूसरा दूरगामी कारण। क्या हम यह समझ लें कि पुलिस का अनुशासन ढीला हो रहा है ? पुलिस बदले की भावना से जनता के विरुद्ध कार्य करती है और मेरा निवेदन है, इस में गहराई से जा कर विचार करना होगा। पंत जी यह बताएं कि सारे मामले की जांच कौन कर रहा है ? क्या एडीशनल मैजिस्ट्रेट जांच कर रहे हैं ? मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जांच पर्याप्त नहीं है ? एक व्यापक जांच हो जो केवल इस कांड की नहीं, सब कांडों को देख कर पुलिस में कहीं अनुशासनहीनता तो नहीं घुस गई, इस का विचार करे और अगर गृह मंत्रालय पुलिस पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकता तो निवेदन है कि पुलिस से हमें फिटवाने के वजाय . . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** अपना रिजाइन दे दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम को ही पीट लीजिए।

श्री एच०के०एल० अगत : सभापति जी, यह सरकार ने अच्छा किया कि मुकदमा रजिस्टर किया और सात जो आफिसर थे उन को गिरफ्तार किया। यह भी अच्छा किया कि उन्होंने ने मैजिस्ट्रीरियल एम्बवायरी कराई। लेकिन मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं क्यों कि मैं वहां था और उस वाक्ये का कुछ भाग

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

मैंने देखा है। मैं उस समय तो वहां नहीं था जब इन की पार्टी के कौंसिलर का वाक्या हुआ। मैं उस के थोड़ी देर बाद पहुंचा। मैं उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्यों कि वह मैं ने देखा नहीं। लेकिन जो मैंने देखा उस की बिना पर मैं कुछ पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं कोई पुलिस का क्रिटिक भी नहीं हूं और मेरा कोई वायस्ड व्यू वाजपेयी जी की तरह से सरकार के खिलाफ भी नहीं है। लेकिन वहां मैं ने जो कुछ देखा तो वहां पुलिस टीम की तरह, किसी डिसप्लिन, किसी लीडरशिप के नीचे, किसी निजाम में काम नहीं कर रही थी, वह विलकुल भीड़ की तरह, गुस्से में, बदले की भावना से उन लोगों को मार रही थी जो न तो जिस जगह पहला आलटरकेशन जिसे कहते हैं उस से कोई संबंध उन का था, न उन से कोई कंफंटेशन था, न उन से कोई क्वारल था, न कोई झगड़ा था, विलकुल वही शब्द मैं इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूं, विलकुल पागल की तरह घुस कर उन जगहों पर जो काफी दूरी पर थे उन लोगों को पीट रही थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कि जब पुलिस की यह टुकड़ी पुलिस लाइन से गई तो आखिर वहां कोई कायदे होते हैं किस आफिसर की अथारिटी है वहां से भेजने की। कौन आफिसर है जिसको अधिकांश होता है कि पुलिस लाइन से किसी मौके पर पुलिस को जाने की इजाजत दे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन आफिसर था ? उस का रैंक क्या है जिस ने पुलिस लाइन से इस टुकड़ी को जाने दिया और कौन सा आफिसर था जिस ने उस मौके पर पुलिस को कमाण्ड किया जब उन्होंने यह सारा कांड किया ? प्राइमा फेसाई एन्वारी उन्होंने की, केस रजिस्टर किया, यह सब ठीक है लेकिन प्रोइमाफेसाई एन्वारी क्या बताती है कि किसकी आज्ञा से यह पुलिस वहां गई ? किस की आज्ञा से वहां पुलिस ने लोगों पर बेरहमी से अन्याय कर किया ? यह मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्रीमती सुजहा जोशी (बांबनी चौक) :**

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि अभी दो चार महीने पहले ही इस पी० ए० सी० की यू० पी० में इतनी शिकायत आई थी कि वहां भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यहां से अपने आफिसर भेज कर तहकीकात करानी पड़ी थी, नहीं मानूँ उस तहकीकात पर उन की क्या रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन जो शिकायत उन की आई थी उस को देखते हुए यह भी पी० ए० सी० दिल्ली में काहे के लिए बुला कर रखी गई थी, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं। यह भी मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि अगर उस वक्त यू० पी० की जो फीरीजाबाद और बनारस में रिपोर्ट आई थी अगर वह इन के खिलाफ नहीं थी तो क्या अब होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर फिर तहकीकात करेंगे जो उन को यह सबूत मिल गया है कि इस पी० ए० सी० ने दिल्ली में किस तरह बिहेव किया।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** सभापति जी, दिल्ली की पुलिस जिस तरीके से पागल होती जा रही है या हो गई है... (व्यवधान)

.....

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह दिल्ली की नहीं थी, यू० पी० की पी० ए० सी० थी।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** दिल्ली में आ कर जिस ने ऐसा किया, यह घटना सिर्फ यहीं की नहीं है, इस का असर दूसरे सूबों पर भी पड़ रहा है और तमाम जगह पुलिस पागल की तरह व्यवहार कर रही है। मैं राज्यों का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं लेकिन आप जानते हैं। तो, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पी० ए० सी० के द्वारा जो घटना काका नगर में हुई... (व्यवधान)... किंग्सवे कैम्प में हुई, वहां पुलिस किस काम के लिए गई थी, किस उद्देश्य से गई थी। .... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग घायल हुए जिनको पी० ए० सी० वालों ने घरों में घुस कर बेरहमी के साथ पीटा, तो जो लोग घायल हैं, ज० उमी हैं उन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है या नहीं ? उनको कोई मुआवजा या सहायता देने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं तो सरकार उन के बारे में कुछ सोचती है, या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं चाहता था कि जो अटल बिहारी जी ने वह सवाल उठाया कि यह वक्तव्य सरकार ने सुधो-मोटो दिया या नहीं, मैं उस सवाल को नहीं उठाना चाहता था क्योंकि मैं उन को रोकना नहीं चाहता था अगर यह सवाल उठाना चाहते थे। लेकिन बात सही यह है कि सबेरे हम ने भी यह फैसला किया था कि सुधो-मोटो हम वक्तव्य देंगे। उन का नोटिस आता था कि आता यह वक्तव्य हम देने वाले थे सुधो-मोटो, सबेरे ही हम ने इसका फैसला कर लिया था और बता दिया था आपके आफिस को। हम ने इन्फार्मेशन कलेक्ट की। उस में थोड़ा सा समय लगा।

पहली चीज यह है कि जो मैं ने इस वक्त सूचना दी उस से बाहर इस वक्त सूचना देना मेरे लिए बड़ा कठिन है क्योंकि एन्क्वायरी चल रही है। चार दिन के अन्दर वह एन्क्वायरी पूरी हो जायेगी और अगर मैं कोई ऐसी बात कहूँ जिस से कि उस एन्क्वायरी पर असर पड़े तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिना एन्क्वायरी के कह दिया कि जनता पुलिस वालों को पकड़ ले गई थी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी नहीं। मैं फिर कह देता हूँ उस को। इस में मैं ने यह कहा है :

".... It is alleged that the police vehicle was surrounded and one PAC constable...."

इस का भी एलीगेशन है, यह मैं ने स्टेटमेंट आफ फैक्ट नहीं कहा, एलीगेशन कहा। अब आप ने पूछा कि जांच की या नहीं की, यह मैं ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है। पूछा कहाँ की पुलिस है। यू पी की पी० ए० सी० है। आप ने पूछा कि इस में आफिसर कोई थे या नहीं थे? तो इस के आफिसर थे? और मैं ने बताया कि 6 आफिसरों को पकड़ लिया गया है। सिक्स आफिसर्स हैव बीन अरेस्टेड। यह मैं ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा।

भगत जी ने दो बातें पूछी थी कि कौन आफिसर उन के साथ था, किस ने हुकूम दिया कार्यवाही करने का तो जैसा मैं ने कहा आठ आफिसर साथ थे और उनके बावजूद यह जो कुछ हुआ उस पर जो वहाँ डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट पहुंचे उन्होंने कार्यवाही की। 6 आफिसर पकड़े गये जिस का जिक्र मैं ने कर दिया है।

यह पूछा सुभद्रा जी ने कि पी० ए० सी० यहाँ क्यों बुलाई गई? यहाँ दिल्ली में जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो पी० ए० सी० दूसरे प्रदेशों से बुलाई जाती है। कोई नई बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली वालों को पिटवाने के लिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : दिल्ली को पुलिस अगर आप को ज्यादा प्रिय हो तो मैं पी० ए० सी० न बुलाऊँ। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कभी दिल्ली पुलिस पर आक्रमण करते हैं कभी बाहर की पुलिस पर करते हैं। आप पुलिस वाले बन नहीं सकते। नो किया क्या जाय ?

शास्त्री जी ने पूछा कि क्यों पुलिस भेजी गई, किस काम से भेजी गई और क्या सहायता दी गई उन लोगों को जो घेरे लगीं हैं तो जिन को



[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत]

चोट लगी है उन को सहायता दी गई उन का मैंने जिक्र किया है। बाकी सब चीजें तो जांच से निकलेंगी।

18.50 hrs

MOTION RE: NINETEENTH  
REPORT OF COMMISSIONER  
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
FOR 1969-70—contd.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जिक्र कर रहा था कि जहां तक घरों का सवाल है इस देश के अंदर काफी साधन सामग्री उपलब्ध होने के बाद भी यह घरों की समस्या क्यों इस देश के अंदर है ? यह मेरा सवाल था। क्यों कि आज जो वास्तव में साधन सम्पत्ति है उस का उपयोग हम कर सकते हैं। बेकार हाथ बहुत पड़े हैं जो काम चाहते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेकारी बहुत बढ़ रही है। उन को काम देना बहुत आवश्यक है। तो वहां पर साधन सामग्री

जुटा कर उन्हें काम दिया जा सकता है। जैसे यहां काफी पहाड़ हैं, मिट्टी काफी है, लकड़ी काफी है जंगलों में। तो जिन घरों की आवश्यकता हम महसूस करते हैं। वह आवश्यकता हम पूरी क्यों नहीं कर सकते यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। केवल मुझे यही कहना पड़ता है कि सब कुछ होने के बाद भी हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो इसका मतलब है।

योजक तत्त्व कुर्लम :

इसकी योजना करने वाला कोई बिस्बाई नहीं देता। कभी कभी ऐसा महसूस होता है :

in the midst of a crowd, we feel alone....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 16, 1972/Kartika 25, 1894. (Saka).